KEEP STRONG

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- Exclusive: An Interview with Jose Cardinal by Cha-Cha Jimenez
- Uptown Fights Developers for Survival

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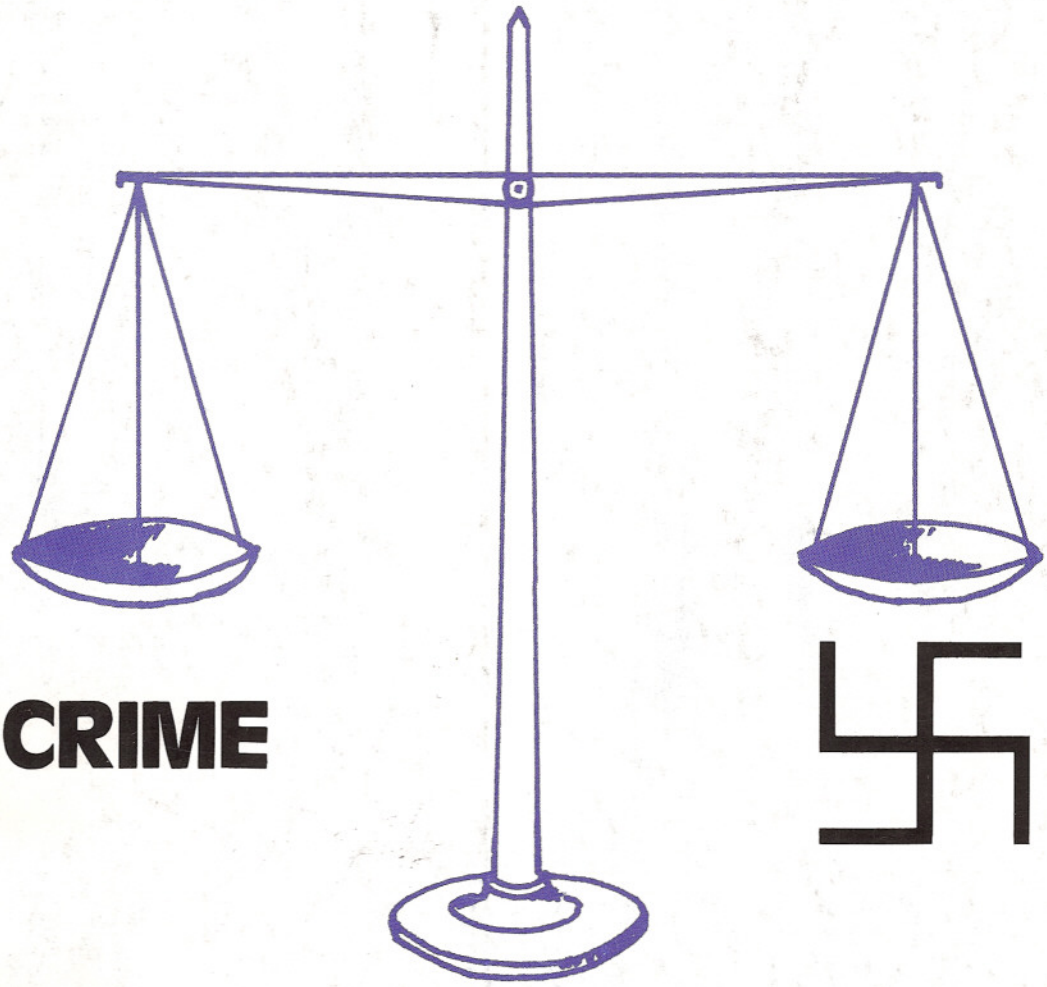

What About Justice?

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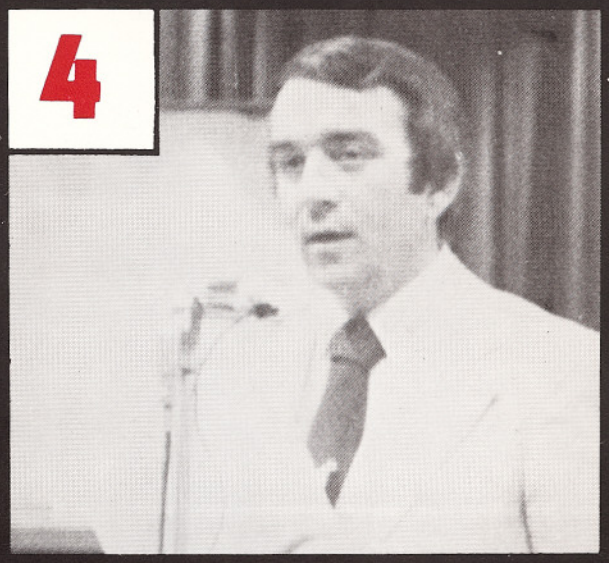

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EDITORIAL

Do We Have to Chose Between a State of Crime and a Police State?

There is no question that crime — burglary, robbery, muggings, murder and rape — is a very serious problem throughout our communities. Tragically, much of this crime is "poor on poor" crime, caused by a murderous combination of unemployment, high prices, poor schools, and the destruction of neighborhoods by city "urban renewal policies" and profiteering developers. But we shouldn't have to choose between a rising state of crime and a police state.

From the U.S. Attorney General down to the lowest Chicago police officer the talk is the same: higher bonds, quicker trials, longer sentences in the courts and, in the community, tougher police policy and a police controlled network of "civilian activists" to act as "sources of information" for the police. (see this month's Police Watch, pg. 11 .) The Chicago police have been turned into political lobbyists, talking constantly to those who will listen about "tougher laws" and less "civil rights restrictions" on the police. A common saying has become, "'if you want to stop crime, you are going to have to give up some of your rights."

In addition to government authorities, "community organizations" substantially funded by the federal government's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) are taking the "war on crime" to the communities. Well paid "organizers" attempt to mobilize property owners in witch-hunts against youth of the poor and oppressed communities, providing police with "community support" for outrageous violations of civil rights and taking large groups of so-called witnesses down to the court rooms to demand high bonds or long sentences for "troublemakers" in the community.

We do not believe that Adolph Hitler's solution to crime, now being copied by Federal, State and local governments and law enforcement agencies, is the right solution for our communities.

First of all, where in all this "war on crime" is an all out war on organized crime — the Mafia and others? Perhaps recent revelations of CIA and top government officials' connections to organized crime explain why the "war" has not been carried out against organized crime. Certainly in Mayor Daley's city, where top syndicate hoods can sit on Cook County Democratic Party Central Committee (John D'Arco) and where the Mayor's daughter just married into "the family," this would seem to be the case.

"Our youth is our future; they are not a collection of hardened criminals."

Second, a simple analysis of crime shows that most crime is committed by young people between the ages of 12 and 21. Our youth is our future; they are not a collection of hardened criminals. In this issue of KEEP STRONG we are reprinting the "Citizens' Peace Force Proposal" written by Huey P. Newton, leader of the Black Panther Party. This proposal is a concrete alternative to the police state proposal offered by the government, aimed to give our young people a real alternative.

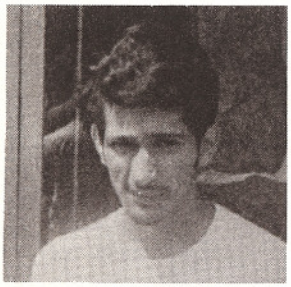
The Citizens' Peace Force would be a replacement for the draft and at least part of the oversized U.S. military forces. Young men and women, starting at early ages, could be taken into Citizens' Peace Force Units for two years, where they would serve the needs of the community while receiving valuable educational and job training skills. The Citizens' Peace Force would take youth from a community to work, learn and serve in that community. Perhaps most important of all, each unit of the Peace Force would be under the control of and responsible to the community which it served. Tasks like housing rehabilitation, medical screening and youth recreational and educational programs would be examples of work to be done by the Peace Force.

The money for this ambitious project would come out of the budget now being utilized to build the police force into a national military force with millions of dollars of highly technical equipment — some of which is now being used to gather and keep information on thousands of citizens.

Surely a country that can put a man on the moon can arrest the leaders of organized crime. Just as surely a country that has the money to put a man on the moon also has the money to finance a Citizens' Peace Force at the community level that will take our youth out of the world of crime and give them employment, education and skills while helping to solve the grave problems of basic survival our communities face today.

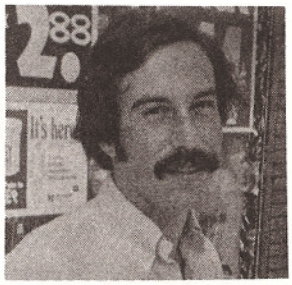
ON THE STREET

"WHAT DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO DO ABOUT CRIME?"



Louis Cosme - student
3836 N. Wilton

"The main reason there is so much crime now is because there is too much unemployment and too many people resorting to burglaries and robberies to get their money to take care of the kids and that. There are too many drugs on the street also. That's one main reason for crime. Like around here, a lot of people are on drugs. They don't have the money so they have to go rob to get the money."



Anonymous

"Probably a reorganization of the Police Department and a reevaluation of their goals and means of stopping and preventing crime."

James Johnson - cook
929 Arygle

"No one has the answer to what causes crime. We've always had crime. When you have laws you have crime. You have people who do right, and people who do wrong. People here have more gripes, more complaints, more frustrations. That's what causes crime — frustrations. You have all these authorities and criminologists, but no one really has the answer. The city is no different than the suburbs. They got money so they're able to keep down statistics, that's all."

Larry John - unemployed
828 Leland

"I would say that if you wanted to try to solve it there wouldn't be no way. So I guess you have to find some jobs for the people."

Janice McNulty
Gordon Terrace

"We got a court system that could use an overhaul. Judges need to be more open in their approach to the people who come to them. Also one of the biggest problems is the Marijuana traffic. Our city jails are filled with people who have been convicted of possession of it. Something should be done to guide them in a different way so that the prisons could be open for more basic problems and solutions could be reached."

Jan Manzella - housewife
5436 N. Kenmore

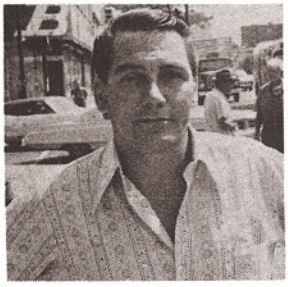
"It's mostly inflation and that people are having a hard time getting jobs. What else are they going to do. They're going to kill somebody just to get a few bucks. I know it for a fact. My husband and I were having it rough there for a while. We couldn't get no jobs or anything. Even if you get money from the welfare, this still doesn't help cause you end up killing people just to get that buck. People don't want to do it but what else can they do. They have no choice."

Carmen

"I don't know. No money I guess, and then they try to get money the easy way. They go out and take it."

Frank Sgoss - Continental Bank
707 W. Waveland

"It's a complex question. The major root of crime is the economic. Most crime stems from not having sufficient food or basic necessities. So that gives the motivation to go out and steal, rob, stick up, whatever. In connection with that we're talking about drug habits too. Once there is increased employment and there is more money pumped into the family structure, we get stronger family structures and morals and crime slowly diminishes. That's a long term project."



John King - construction
4455 N. Paulina

"Better get some cops on the force. I don't know the cause — it's no work I imagine."

Brenda Gilbert

"Put an end to it. I don't know how."

Camille Furgeson
Dakin Street

"Poverty breeds crime basically. People become bitter. They get tired of being ripped off. So you have to start there. You have to get rid of poverty. I don't know the answers."

More on Food Stamps

The Department of Public Aid has used many tactics to cut people off welfare or to make living on welfare near impossible. Most recently they have been making "administrative cuts." That is, they make new policies and change the way things work. The idea of these changes is not to make sure that the people who have to live on welfare can afford to live with respect and human dignity, but instead to cut the amount of money Public Aid distributes.

In July, many Public Aid recipients received cards in the mail informing them of a change in their food stamps. They explained that these changes were being made in the interest of "fairness and equality" and that from now on extra expenses that people might have would be taken into consideration when the amount of money they have to pay for their food stamps was determined. This sounded pretty good, since many people with medical problems or a large family have extra expenses not accounted for otherwise. However, when the so-called changes came in, they turned out to be mostly cuts. The Department of Public Aid was brought to court.

The court decided that Public Aid has the right to change the amount of money that you have to pay for food stamps. They said, however, that the cards used to notify recipients in July were not good enough. The court ordered them to stop the changes until "proper" notification is made. Therefore, the amount of food stamps you get in August should be the same as the amount you used to get before the change. Also, you should be getting a refund in the mail from Public Aid. They have to pay you back for the extra money you paid out for food stamps in July.

They can still change your food stamps! Notification must include how much money you will have to pay to receive your food stamps along with how many food stamps you can buy. You also have to be informed of your right to appeal the change within 60 days. If you make an appeal within 10 days there will be no changes until a decision is made on your appeal.

You have the right to know how they figured your budget to decide how much you pay for food stamps. Many times they have incorrect information and sometimes they just do the arithmetic wrong.

Look for your refund check in the mail. Don't be surprised if you get a notice of change in your food stamps right away. They can act pretty fast when they're going to take something from you. If you have any questions or need help with an appeal come to Welfare Counseling at the 46th Ward Community Service Center, Tuesdays from 9 am to 1 pm or call — 472-1031.□

Welfare Workers Strike

On August 18th caseworkers from the Austin district office of the Department of Public Aid began a "work action" protesting the Department's policies regarding redeterminations. Public Aid has recently ordered all caseworkers to finish doing redeterminations on all clients, or lose their jobs. Because of this policy it has been very difficult for recipients to get action on other services they may need — like a lost check, or late medical card or food stamps. At the top of the demands originally made by the Austin workers was to make service to their clients the #1 priority and redeterminations #2.

The Austin workers were joined 2 days later in their "work action" by the caseworkers at the Wicker Park, Lower North and Western district offices. The work action was to refuse to do anything but redeterminations. They said "we have decided to take "drastic action to force resolution of this problem."

On Saturday, August 23rd the Representative Council of local 2000 of the AFSME (representing all caseworkers in Illinois) met and made a new set of demands, after endorsing the "work action" of the 4 district offices in Chicago. All 7 of their demands refer to legitimate grievances they have about their work conditions. However, none of these demands shows consideration or concern for the people who will suffer most from their actions as well as from the actions of the state. The union has decided to do nothing but redeterminations until September 5th when they plan to review the strength and effectiveness of their actions up until that time to plan a continuing strategy. Once again we must ask the question — whose lives are really at stake?□

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Office Under Attack

Crisis continues to plague the unemployment office. Under attack by jobless workers, community organizations as well as employees of the office itself, the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security has had a host of lawsuits filed against it as well as a federal investigation made of it. After a three month look by the U.S. Department of Labor, a series of criticisms was made including poor organization, confusion, lack of planning, poor management, dirty and unsafe offices, lack of adequate supplies and "staggering"vacancy rates on its 2,700 member staff. Other charges against the Bureau include that federal funds available to Illinois amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars were never applied for. Besides this, it's been charged that the State Director, Nugent, returned $650,000 in allocated but unspent funds to the federal government for distribution to other states, and that he allowed a transfer of $1.5 million of state funds which could have been used to hire more employees. Claiming that Illinois ranks 49th of 50 states in servicing unemployed workers, a federal judge has ordered the state to pay unemployment benefits within three weeks of an initial claim and no later than two weeks after subsequent claims.

In early July, workers at the unemployment office at 3204 N. California went on strike. The Bureau had been trying to pit the workers against the people who needed their checks. Because of bureaucracy, red tape and no money in the department, many people have gone without their unemployment benefits for as long as three and four months creating extreme hardship for themselves and their families.

The workers went on strike after refusing to work a mandatory 7 day week. Thirteen employees who staged a walkout were fired, and their local union voted to support their strike. The strikers, conscious of the hardship that many people seeking long-delayed checks already were suffering, tried to unify with the people on unemployment. They cooperated with community organizations by giving them lists of people who had been waiting for checks 3 to 4 weeks to bring to the attention of the downtown office where they could be processed immediately.

The strike ended in August. Eleven of the 13 strikers were rehired over the wishes of Bureau Director Nugent. They were promised that there would be no reprisal, although they are not to receive any back pay for the time of the strike.

But the crisis goes on. The unemployment office still has red tape, poor management and organization. There is still chaos wherever you look. Checks are still being delayed. The real victims are the brothers and sisters who can't get their checks.□

WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

Point no. 2 Black Panther Party Platform and Program

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LEGAL RIGHTS

Expungement

Each and everyone of us has either been arrested or knows someone who has. Being arrested is a common occurrence in our community. Being arrested and not convicted of any crime is becoming a more and more common experience.

The Chicago Police Department has over 3,000 miles of film of finger prints, photographs, and arrest records. This is turned into a huge computer which is in turn hooked into a national network of computers all the way to the FBI, and who knows where else, in a matter of seconds.

Are your photographs or fingerprints being shown to a victim of crime right now? Is someone who was arrested or robbed in a dark hallway looking through a mug book at your picture and wondering if maybe it was you? Have you applied for a job lately and been asked if you've ever been arrested before? Has your prospective employer called the police department and asked them your arrest record and then denied your application for a job? Have you been arrested and been given a high bond because some State's Attorney reported to the Judge that you have been arrested before, even though you were never convicted?

All these things happen and they happen way too often to *us*. But there is a way that your arrest record can be removed from all police agency files, *if you've never been convicted of any crime.*

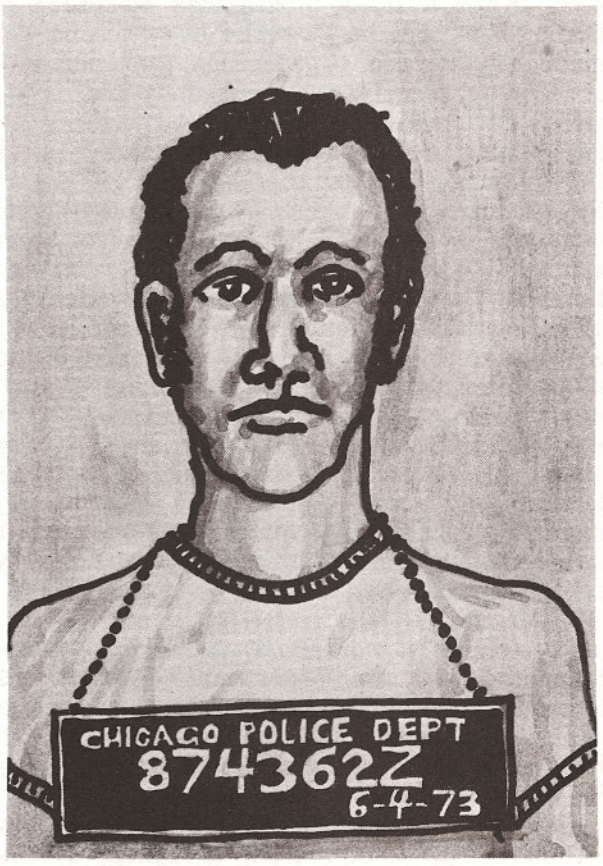
The procedure is called record expungement. It's a simple procedure that can be done by yourself (*pro-se*). You don't need an expensive attorney.

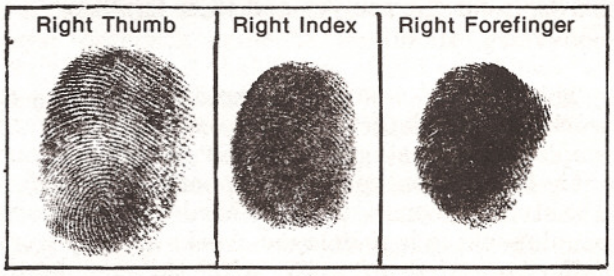
In 1969, a law was passed stating that all fingerprints, photographs and records of identification, upon acquittal or dismissal of a pending case, may be returned to the person charged, if that person has never been convicted of a crime. Since 1969 only a couple of thousand of these expungements have been filed. That's only because the police and law enforcement agencies don't let people know that it can be done.

Most people who know about expungement believe it is expensive and beyond their means. Not true. It can be done without an attorney. You can file a pro-se motion and act as your own attorney. It takes at least 50 days, but it is well worth the work that you put into it to get that information about you out of the police department.

Juveniles who have never been found delinquent or guilty of any crime can also file for expungement.

The 46th Ward Community Service Center, 4048 N. Sheridan, will assist people with their expungement proceedings free of charge. Just drop by any Tuesday from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. or call 472-1031.□





Will your photographs or fingerprints be shown to a potential employer?

TENANTS' RIGHTS

How to Get Your Landlord to Make Repairs

Many people in the community live in buildings where there are serious violations of the building code, which isn't enforced and which is a denial of our basic human rights. Often times these violations affect the health and safety of our families. When we ask the landlord to make repairs, they refuse or stall. Sometimes this goes on for months.

Calling the Building Department will not bring any immediate remedy. Not paying your rent will only get you evicted.

If there is something wrong with your apartment then you should make a complaint. If nothing is done then you should deduct *part* of your rent. Put the money that you deduct in the bank or buy a money order. When you pay your rent give the landlord a deposit slip or money order receipt along with the rent money. Tell the landlord that the money deducted is because he didn't make the repairs which the city law obligates him to make. Tell him he'll get the rest of the money when the repairs are made.

If he brings you to court (which he must do in order to legally evict you) show the judge your rent receipts, your deposit slips, and a list of what's wrong. Tell him you offered to pay the rest of the rent when the repairs were made, but the landlord took you to court rather than make the repairs. If you have to go to court this will make your case stronger.

However, many landlords won't want to go to the trouble of taking you to court. If they see you are withholding rent and have a receipt for it, they will make the necessary repairs.

If you have any problems along the way, call us at the 46th Ward Community Service Center — 472-1031.□

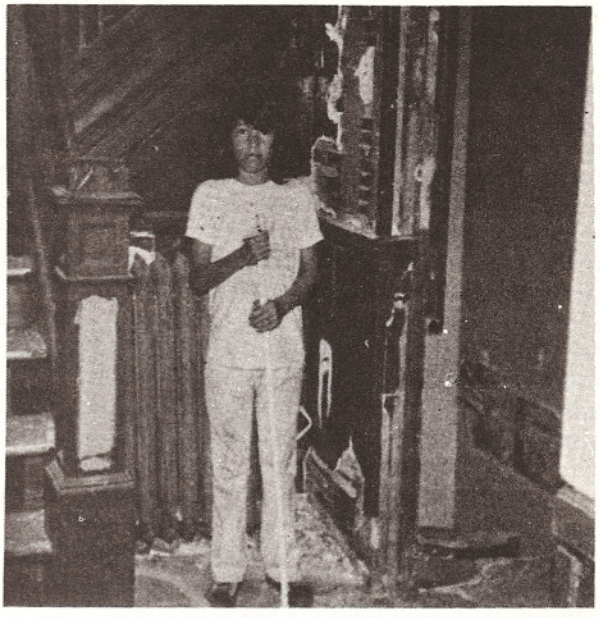
SLUMLORD OF THE MONTH

Burton Stein

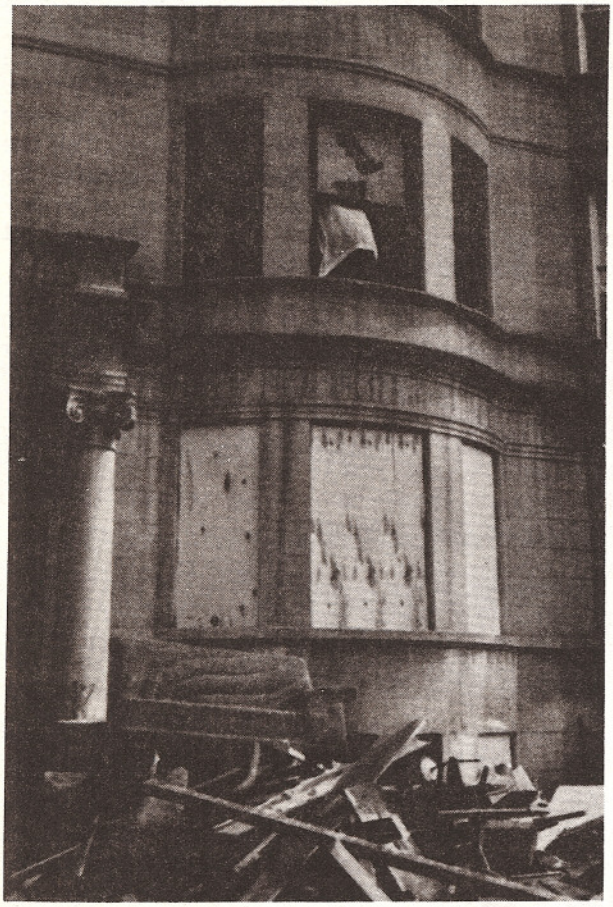
Things get so bad around here that we have to make up new words to describe the situation. Building hemophilia is when a man collects rent from the tenants of a building over a period of years, amounting to tens of thousands of dollars and never puts a penny back in the building. It means bleeding a building.

We see it going on everyday in this community and in the city. Burton Stein of 1417 Dobson, Evanston, Ill. is a good example of how it works. He owns the building at 905 Belle Plaine.

A few years back he sold it on what they call a contract purchase. A contract purchase means that the buyer gives the seller some money down and a payment ($400-600) every month. This goes on until the payment equals the price of the building. If the buyer misses a payment or two the seller can take the building back and keep all the money he was paid. Most of the time a contract buyer is a junior partner in the bleeding business. He collects the rent, gives the owner his cut, slides the monthly bills, ignores runny faucets or broken steps and makes a B-line for the bank to stuff the money in. After a while he says "enough" and gives the building back to the owner.



One of the Diver children in hallway of 905 Belle Plaine.



905 Belle Plaine

About three years ago, Henry Kuppner, a clean-cut suburban fellow, bought the building from Burt. The only time the tenants saw Henry was when the rent was due, and only long enough for him to get his money and make a quick get-a-way. It didn't bother Henry that the back staircase was falling apart and the window frames were old and weak causing the glass to break or that wiring was coming out of the walls. Henry must have had a bad memory or he was too busy reading his bank statements. He never did get around to paying his utility bills when he was supposed to. Something was always getting turned off. One week the lights, next week the gas, then the water, then no heat, no hot water, no exterminator.When the tenants called Henry he would cry, "I'm a poor man, but I'll see what I can do." Finally about 14 months ago, Henry decided, "all this hard work is killing me. I'm giving the building back to Burt Stein." Coincidently, he owed the gas company $1700.00.

So there was Burt with this building which was in pretty bad shape then. Along came Rod and Manny. They bought the building from Burt on a contract purchase. They started out strong, "We gonna fix this and repair that and paint this and put in a new that." They did a few things, but ran out of money soon. After a few months Rod and Manny started to play the bleeding game. They collected rent for 6 or 7 months and let the building fall apart a little each day. This June, they just walked away from it. By this time the place had gotten so bad that half the tenants had moved out.

In late July the "manager" decided to move. He took a few things with him — 3 toilets, 2 stoves, 3 kitchen sinks. He was considerate enough to shut the water and gas off in the building. This left the families who were still in the building with no water and gas.

For the last two years Kathryn and Richard Diver and their nine children lived at 905 Belle Plaine on the second floor. The year before they moved to 905 they had been forced to move from two other buildings that were abandoned or burned by Bleeders — Sunnyside and Clifton and the 800 block of Agatite.

They paid their rent every month for years and didn't cause any problems for Burt, or Henry or Rod or Manny.

But on Saturday night, July 26, when the gas was off and there wasn't any water and Mrs. Diver had nowhere to turn, she called Burt. When she finally reached him Burt told her, "Hold tight. I'll try to make it out there by next Thursday."

When Burt did show up, he gave the Divers one day to move because he was boarding and locking up the building. No apologies, no offer of help, no nothing, just "move."

The building is boarded and vacant now. Rumors say someone else is buying it. Pretty soon Burt will be getting his monthly check again. Another new set of families needing a place to live will provide a good income for a bum like Stein and his junior partners who are too lazy to do an honest day's work. The bleeding will go on until the building collapses or burns.□

WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

Point no. 4 Black Panther Party Platform and Program

POLICE WATCH

Beat Representative Program

The Beat Representative Program in the Chicago Police 20th district was severely criticized by community residents gathered on Saturday morning, August 16, at the weekly "Community Forum", sponsored by the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC) at 4520 N. Beacon Street.

The Beat Representative Program is a new Chicago Police Department "citizen involvement" program which enrolls citizens as beat representatives and block representatives to, allegedly, facilitate better cooperation between the police and the community.

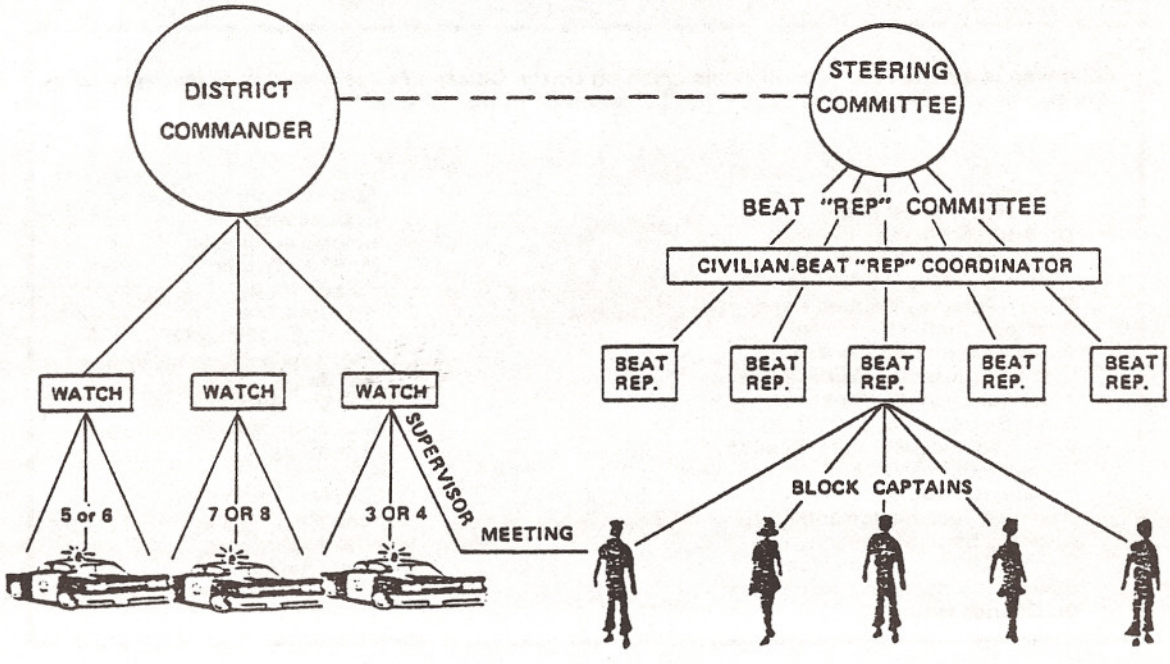
Residents charged that the 20th district program, although functioning for over a year as one of four pilots for the city-wide program, has never been widely explained or even announced to them by the police. The identity of the 42 beat representatives was unknown to the nearly 150 forum participants who represented a cross section of neighborhoods.

A report from a member of the 44th ward assembly to the forum revealed that that assembly had decided recently to withhold approval of the 19th district beat rep program at this time. Political use of the program was cited as a key problem, as many of the beat reps chosen by the 19th district were machine precinct captains.

Reporting on the program in the 20th district, ISC coordinator Slim Coleman described the program as a "closed group of special friends of the police." He pointed out that the present group of 42 beat representatives have been filing written reports on people in the community for over a year, although few in the community even know who the beat representatives are. The few beat reps whose identity has become known appear to be biased individuals who support the police "whether the police are right or wrong" and are unpopular in the community

It was then revealed that a reliable —but neutral— individual had interviewed Sergeant Sonne, in charge of the Beat Representative Program for the 20th district. The Sergeant was quoted as saying that all decisions on choices of beat representatives are made by the district commander. A careful guard, he said, is kept up against "subversive elements" joining the program. He further described the program as fertile ground for "infiltration".

"According to past police classification of 'subversives' who were monitored by police," Coleman said, "Alderman Dick Simpson, Congressman Metcalfe and even State's Attorney Bernard Carey, all opponents of the Daley machine, would be excluded from the Beat Representative Program in the 20th district." All



of these individuals and hundreds more have been revealed to be targets of police subversive unit surveillance in recent months. The "screening out of subversives" is in direct contradiction to the Superintendent's General Order and public statements that no political criteria would be utilized in choosing beat representatives.

Further, it was revealed, the Beat Representative Program has applied for over one million dollars in Federal funding through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, raising the spectre of paid informers spread throughout the community.

It was learned also that all review and evaluation of the program is done strictly by the police department and all records relating to the program are "internal police documents" unavailable to public scrutiny.

It was decided by participants of the forum that the program must be either opened up for review by the community and made accountable or the program should be shut down. An immediate demand for a list of the names and addresses of current beat representatives was also made. One participant said, "The program should be started over and beat reps should be chosen at public meetings by the community so people known for honesty and fairness in dealing with police-community relations could be selected." Another participant said, "The present program sounds like *NAZI* Germany, with spies on every corner."

A letter has been sent to the 20th district requesting a meeting and explaining the demands formulated at the Saturday forum.□

Suit Says: Daley Involved in Police Spying

Papers were filed with the U.S. District Court August 11th, accusing Mayor Daley of "direct personal participation" in police spying on political organizations. The suit points to the police undercover intelligence unit known as the Red Squad and calls for it to be dissolved because it is guilty of political harassment, illegal burglary, wiretaps and infiltration.

Richard Gutman, attorney for the Alliance to End Repression, after filing the documents, stated, "Daley knew, consented to and directed illegal harassment. Daley's involvement . . . is the result of direct personal participation." Claiming that these illegal police activities are still going on Gutman added, "Because defendant Daley knows of these unconstitutional activities and fails to prevent a recurrence . . . he is liable."

The suit has been filed in response to city attorneys who have asked U.S. Court Judge Joel M. Flaum to dismiss the Mayor and the Police Board as defendants in a $400,000 damage suit. They claim that Daley's involvement has not yet been shown and that the Police Board, as a legislative body, is immune from prosecution.

Gutman pointed out that the Police Board is appointed by the Mayor, and as a non-elective body is not covered by legislative immunity.□

Following is a partial list of individuals spied on by the Chicago Police Department (as reported by Chicago newspapers), so they could not be beat reps in the 20th district.

U.S. Senator Charles Percy
State Rep. Robert Mann
Dr. Andrew Thomas
Lt. Governor Neil Hartigan
Alderman William Cousins
State's Attorney Bernard Carey
Reverend Archie Hargraves
State Senator Cecil Partee
U.S. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe
Alderman Dick Simpson
Gayle Sears, Chicago Bears
State Senator Richard Newhouse
Former alderman A.A. Sammy Rayner
Dr. Quentin Young
Reverend Jack Mendelsohn
Attorney Barnabas Sears
Former Alderman John Hoellen
Assistant State's Attorney Kenneth Gillis
Dr. Charles Hurst
Adam Donald Bourgeois
E. Duke McNeil
Ralph Knoohuizen
Marshall Patner
Bob Howard
Val Klink
Dennis Cunningham
Flint Taylor
Jeff Haas
Lisa Lawrence
Courtney Esposito
Howard Eglit
Sid Lens
Lucy Montgomery
John Hill
William Hogan
John Kearney
Renault Robinson

What is the True Story Behind Cook County Jail?

The Cook County Correctional Board recently put Jail Director Winston Moore on six months probation. The move was a compromise between Moore's political supporters and the supporters of Sheriff Elrod who had recommended that Moore be fired after months of newspaper headlines about escapes from the jail and mismanagement of funds and personnel. Moore's supporters claim that he was being used as a scapegoat for poor conditions in the County Jail, which included massive overcrowding and inadequate food and health facilities. They even speculate that some of the "escapes" were set up to discredit him.

In the middle of all the political noise, the Cook County Jail continues to function and the real victims of the political abuse, no matter who is to blame, are the inmates. Bobby Dotson from the Uptown community is one of many thousands who have shared a similar form of injustice. Last year, brother Bobby was charged with a serious crime and incarcerated in the Cook County Jail with a high bond that his family was unable to raise. He was offered a deal several times: plead guilty to a lesser charge and do a short time in jail. He refused, certain of his innocence. But the State's Attorney's office appeared in court "not ready" for trial again and again, requesting and receiving long continuances.

After sitting for nine months in the overcrowded jail where many inmates do not even have a bed to sleep on, the State's Attorney offered brother Bobby a final deal. If he would plead guilty to a charge of aggravated battery, the State would "settle" for a one year sentence. With time off for good behavior, that meant

Cook County Jail: "The real victims of the political abuse, no matter who is to blame, are the inmates."

Dotson could take the deal and walk out of jail in one week or maintain his innocence and remain in jail for months while the continuances and the trial continued, always facing the possibility that a jury of suburbanites would find him guilty of a crime he was sure he did not commit. Like anybody in such a situation, he took the deal, and the State's Attorney's conviction statistics look better on records that will be produced at election time.

The Cook County Jail, say former inmates, is a "hard place to do time." First of all, you must watch people being released or sentenced to long terms every day while you do nothing. Recreational or educational activities are at a bare minimum and no routine is established to pass the time.

Second, inmates in the jail are packed in like sardines. The jail was built in 1929 to hold a maximum population of 1,198. Even with new construction the total cell capacity will be rated at only 1,902. But the current population according to the Chicago Crime Commission is 4,600 and it has been higher.

Complaints of total lack of medical care are everywhere and the food is not fit for dogs. "Well connected" prisoners enjoy privileges extending even to female overnight visitors, while the majority of brothers don't even have a place to sleep. The notorious 6-1 squad comes to "discipline" inmates who voice complaints.

Why is there such overcrowding? The answer appears not to be in the crime rate but in politics. Chicago Police operate on a quota system — the more arrests they have, the more chance for promotion and higher pay. The State's Attorney's office also operates on the basis of statistics: insufficient numbers of convictions will lead to a loss of a job, and for State's Attorney Bernard Carey, loss of the next election.

Carey's office has returned more indictments this year than any other state's attorney: a figure of 15,000 is now projected for the year 1975, with an average of 37 indictments a day. The average number of days it takes to dispose of a felony indictment is 319. One judge, for example, has 436 open cases at present. It would take three years for the judge just to dispose of his present caseload.

At the same time, state's attorneys and judges in Cook County are working together to establish higher and higher bonds, making it impossible for poor people to get out of jail while awaiting trial, even though the law states that bail shall not be oppressive, but "commensurate with the financial ability of the accused."

The result of high bonds and "quota" motivated state's attorneys and police with inadequate evidence to proceed on cases, is the situation which Bobby Dotson faced, along with thousands of others. The majority of cases are settled through "plea bargaining," pleading guilty to a lesser charge, "making a deal." Many times these deals are made between the public defender (or the lawyer) and the State's Attorney with only a few minutes of consultation with the defendant. After months in the Cook County Jail, anything looks good, even transfer to a downstate prison for a year or two.

Most men and women who have spent months awaiting trial in Cook County only to be confronted by a well fed college-kid State's Attorney offering them a deal agree to one thing: it will take more than a six month probation of one man to rectify a set of institutions that commit untold crimes in the name of stopping crime.□

SELL
KEEP STRONG
We Need Hawkers
If you're under 14 keep a dime for every Keep Strong you sell.
Intercommunal Survival Committee
1056 W. Lawrence Ave.

Free Lunch Program Fights for Survival—and Wins

The federally funded City of Chicago summer free lunch program has been under continual fire here over the last two years for the dangerously low quality of its food, lack of proper refrigeration, general disorganization and high cost of administration. In an effort to show that a much improved program could be run for the same money, a Black religious organization, the B'Nai Zaken, organized an alternative program and applied for federal funds. A strong program was developed, able to provide high quality food and utilize grass root community organizations throughout the city, including the Intercommunal Survival Committee and the Young Lords Organization on the Northside.

B'Nai Zaken spokesmen point out that, in spite of early federal and state acceptance of the obviously excellent program, opposition was created from the beginning by the Daley administration. The Chicago Board of Health was used to delay the program and further bureaucratic obstacles were placed by different government agencies where Daley had clout, all the way up to the Internal Revenue Service.

At issue for Daley, according to observers close to the battle, were two machine obsessions: jobs and federal money. The B'nai Zaken refused to allow the "machine" to place patronage workers on the program's payroll, saying that the money should go for better quality food and employment for people in the community.

Further, according to these same observers, a successful operation of the better quality B'nai Zaken lunch program would threaten future federal funding of Daley's own much criticized program.

"In August the city-wide coalition began distributing thousands of free, good quality lunches in the poor and oppressed communities."

Evidently, the Daley strategy was to break up the coalition of organizations and community residents involved in the program by long delays. The tactic failed, as in August the city-wide coalition began distributing thousands of free, good quality lunches in the poor and oppressed communities.□

REGISTER TO VOTE!

Beginning September 2, 1975, citizens will be able to register to vote at 22 neighborhood sites. The Intercommunal Survival Committee, participating in a year long drive initiated by the Urban League, will hold voter registration from 9 am to 7 pm Monday through Saturday at their headquarters at 1056 W. Lawrence Ave. The Young Lords Organization will also be participating in this drive and will be registering all eligible persons at 935 W. Grace, from 9 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday and from noon to 3 pm on Saturdays. The registration sites will be manned by volunteers trained to be special registrars.

EDUCATION

City Ordered to Expand Breakfast Program

U.S. District Court Judge Alfred Kirkland ordered the Chicago School Board to get a free or low cost breakfast to all eligible students who attend Chicago public school or face losing federal funds for the breakfast program. The federal Judge pointed out that 140,000 eligible children (nearly 2/3 of all eligible children in the Chicago public schools) were not able to participate in the program because their school principals had not applied. Out of 620 Chicago public schools only 130 took part in the breakfast program during the last two school years. Among the 490 schools whose principals decided not to participate, there are some of the neediest students in Chicago.

The breakfast program is part of the Child and Nutrition Act passed by Congress in 1966. In his decision, Judge Kirkland said, "The breakfast program is part of a comprehensive federal plan designed to improve the quality of education for needy children by insuring that hunger will not interfere with the learning process." In 1968, even though this act was on the books, too many children were still going to school hungry and not able to learn properly. So, the Black Panther Party, concerned with the growth, development, and survival of children in the community, began the Free Breakfast for Children Program in cities across the country, putting pressure on local school boards to meet their responsibilities. In Chicago, the BPP served as many as 5,000 breakfasts daily, without federal money or other fancy funding.

Community residents have complained that according to the law they should be getting a breakfast program but in their schools it is not served. The question has been raised "why do we have to go out and do it ourselves, like the Black Panthers, or go to court to get the city to follow the law. This is our right!"

A quick survey of public schools in the Uptown and Lakeview area has revealed that those schools which served breakfast last year plan to continue the program. Those, however, that did not serve breakfast would not comment on what they planned to do come September. There is no evidence that they have made any plans or taken concrete steps to implement a program in September.

It has been reported that unless the School Board takes concrete steps to extend this breakfast program to all eligible children, there is the possibility that all federal money allocated for the program will be withheld.□

Under the direction of the Black Panther Party, the ISC initiated a Free Breakfast for Children program in 1970. "The Black Panther Party, concerned with the growth, development, and survival of children in the community, began the Free Breakfast for Children Program in cities across the country, putting pressure on local school boards to meet their responsibilities."

Drive for Justice in Fred Hampton Case Marked by Appearances of Elaine Brown and Dick Gregory.

The $30 million damage suit against local and federal government officials on behalf of the family of Fred Hampton continued to gain popular support throughout July and August. The massive scale of the cover up of the 1969 assassination of the Illinois Black Panther Party leader was further exposed with information that the convener of the grand jury investigating the incident headed a federal team of men whose purpose was to disrupt grass root organizations opposing the Nixon administration. The Rockefeller Commission report revealed that Jerris Leonard, the Justice Department official who headed the grand jury investigation of the Hampton killing, was also the head of "Operation CHAOS," a group of men within the federal government whose purpose was to disrupt Black and poor "militant" organizations.

In late July, Elaine Brown led a panel of speakers in community forums on repression and the assassination of Fred Hampton. The panel appeared before an enthusiastic, truly community crowd of 500 at the People's Church in Uptown and, the next day, at an equally enthusiastic crowd at PUSH headquarters on the Southside. Also speaking were Daniel Ellsberg, of "Pentagon Papers" fame, Howard Saffold of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, Attorney Tom Todd, and Flint Taylor and Jeffrey Haas, attorneys for the Hampton family.

REOPENING OF CHICAGO BPP OFFICE ANNOUNCED

Elaine Brown, who is a leading member of the Black Panther Party, announced during the course of the panel discussions that the Party's Chicago office would soon be reopened. Details will be announced in the next few months.

Elaine said that Fred Hampton was assassinated because he had decided to dedicate his life to educating the community to their rights as human beings, and worked tirelessly to develop programs that would lead the community to understand the power they already have.

Describing Fred Hampton as "a young 21-year-old brother who was so beautiful and so decent that it's almost hard to explain the feelings that one had when you talked to or met with him," Elaine, her voice tinged with emotion said, "(Fred Hampton) was willing to put his life on the line, and more importantly, to use every day of his life in the interests of not Fred Hampton or Fred Hampton's personal family, but for the larger family of human beings - in whom he believed and laid down his life for - who had a right to live a better life, a more decent life."

Elaine Brown was enthusiastically received Friday night, July 28th at the People's Church.

DICK GREGORY – "WE HAVE A JOB TO DO"

Later in August, at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Dick Gregory held an audience of 500 spellbound for over two hours as he alternately sent laughter through the crowd with his community-styled humor, and chills up people's spines with his deadly seriousness. Gregory commented that "we are so busy playing games, money games, that we don't even know what is happening to us." He documented the countless cases of cover-ups of government repression and the quickly worsening economic situation and repeated again and again that "we have a job to do."

THE TRIAL TO START IN NOVEMBER

The Hampton civil suit is scheduled to go to court in November and promises to be a focal point of attention for the people of the oppressed communities of Chicago who have long been waiting for Hampton's killers to be brought to justice.

Following are excerpts from the speech made by Elaine Brown, July 29th at PUSH Headquarters in Chicago.

Elaine Brown's Speech

Dick Gregory held an audience of 500 spellbound

"Now, I would like to provide some of the history of the Black Panther Party in perspective of what was going on when the Party first started. I, for one, joined the Party in its early years - early 1968, late 1967 - in the years when rhetoric was fiery and everyone was walking around talking about picking up guns. (Actually, we found out that really only a few people were walking around talking about picking up guns.) It was the period of alleged 'Black militancy.' (That's another thing. I think we have to stop identifying ourselves through the eyes of various establishment press and media people and begin to identify ourselves for ourselves.)

"The Black Panther Party grew up in that period, one year after the Watts rebellion, right before the uprising in Detroit; during the period of uprisings and various rebellions throughout the Black communities of this country, particularly in the Northern urban areas. These were, in fact, 'uprisings.' They were obviously an emotional burst of people. Then out of that grew any number of organizations. As Flint Taylor (one of the attorneys for the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark) has pointed out, some of them were organizations that were created with the very intent of trying to destroy the fervor that had been exhibited in the rebellions of the middle 60s; trying to destroy the fervor of speeches from people that were so angry, that they had nothing else to do but to talk about the total destruction of America.

"There is nothing wrong with the ideas that were presented at that time. The question is: How do we continue and forward the struggle as it was expressed? How do we begin to realize, in concrete form, what we Black and poor people in this country must do so that we can begin to live a human and a decent life and not be set upon by COINTELPROs and various FBI and CIA agencies? How do we begin to transform the situation so that the machinery of government serves our interests and not our disinterest?

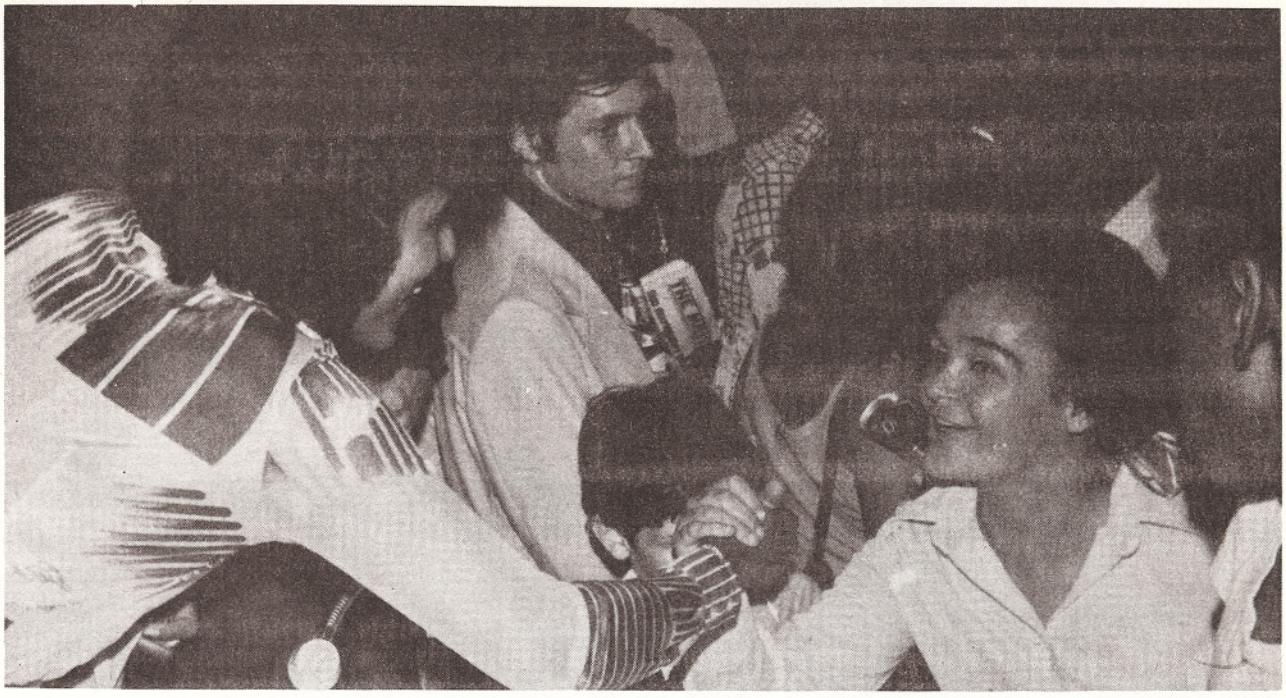
"Although the language was somewhat different at the time, that is still the interest of the Black Panther Party and many other Black and other groups of people who are working all around the country.

ENTHUSIASM

"The very things that caused and aroused that fiery language, that kind of enthusiasm of the 60s, those conditions still exist. Until those conditions have changed, in fact, people are not going to be satisfied, not going to be bought off. We see that every day in workers' strikes around this country. We see it every day exhibited by the people from the American Indian Movement; by the continuation of the struggle in the Black community by various and sundry methods.

"I think one of the things we have learned is how we are going to deal with our struggle, and whether it will be sufficient enough for us to 'talk that talk' or whether we will have to 'walk that walk.'

"So, if we can get a feeling for that period of



"The most 'dangerous' thing the Party did was to educate other people about the things we have learned."

time and history, we can begin to understand that point at which the Black Panther Party developed.

. . .

"The most crucial thing that we have to understand here, if we are going to understand the nature of the repression that the Party faced and faces today, is that as time went by, it wasn't the fiery speeches, it wasn't the guns that caused tne police to come down so hard on us. If the Panthers had 100 guns or 200 guns or 500 guns, it certainly wouldn't be any serious threat. The United States government has millions of megatons of bombs, all kinds of machinery that could overwhelm 500 guns or 1,000 guns or even all the guns the entire Black community could amass. That wouldn't be a threat if we weren't organized in any other form. We weren't any threat in terms of a toe-to-toe battle. I don't think that the Black Panther Party then or now could do toe-to-toe battle with any precinct in Chicago and seriously talk about winning.

"The question is: What was the Black Panther Party beginning to do?

"The most 'dangerous' thing that the Party did was not just picking up guns and making itself known throughout the entire country by marching on Sacramento — which was not a military move as many naive people imagined but was, in fact, a political move to exhibit to people that they had that right; that Black people as well as police could carry guns. (Of course, the law was changed thereafter.) The most 'dangerous' thing the Party did was to educate other people about the things that we have learned. We do that through not only trying to print newspapers or talk on talk programs, but also through concrete examples and through the example of our very lives.□

On Friday, July 28th, before an overflow audience of community residents, Elaine Brown, Howard Saffold, Daniel Ellsberg and Jeff Haas spoke on repression and the assassination of Fred Hampton.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Uptown Parents Organize Against Sale of Toxic Glue

July was "Save the Children" month at the Saturday morning forums of the Intercommunal Survival Committee. Parents concerned about the lack of positive activity available for their children in the community were easily moved by this theme. Tempted by a responsive audience, concerned about the ill effects of toxic glue on their children and further frustrated by unsuccessful attempts to get action by the police, several mothers proposed a series of activities aimed at removing toxic glue altogether from stores in the Chicago area.

Glue fumes can be dangerous and cause permanent damage to the liver, lungs, brain and bone marrow. If continually inhaled these fumes will eventually cause death. Because glue is cheap and easily accessible, many children sniff it when they are very young and not really old enough to understand the dangers it presents to their health.

A Chicago ordinance prohibits the sale of this substance to anyone under 17. This law has been ignored by store owners and unenforced by the police. A state law passed in 1972 left it up to the state public health director to find an additive that smelled bad but wouldn't hurt the user. The idea was to make toxic glue too undesirable to sniff. The public health director still hasn't found an additive (has she been looking?) and nothing has changed since 1972.

During July, the parents made an investigation of stores that consistently sell glue, including those most frequented by Uptown youth. During this investigation, it was learned that a non-toxic glue made by Testors is also on the market. This glue is reportedly as good as any of the toxic glues. It is being sold at only one of the stores visited. At this store it is being sold alongside the toxic variety.

On August 2nd nearly 100 parents picketed outside the Woolworth's and Jupiter's stores at the Lincoln & Belmont shopping area. They were joined by children of all ages, including many who have sniffed glue and have stopped. Displaying colorful signs that read such things as "Woolworth's is a pusher" and "glue blows minds" the determined Uptown residents marched in front of these stores that have sold large volumes of toxic glue to Uptown children. The demands of the community residents were simple. Remove all toxic glue from your shelves and sell non-toxic glue. Stop being a pusher of drugs to our children.

The manager at Woolworth's, cornered by angry mothers, responded immediately by taking

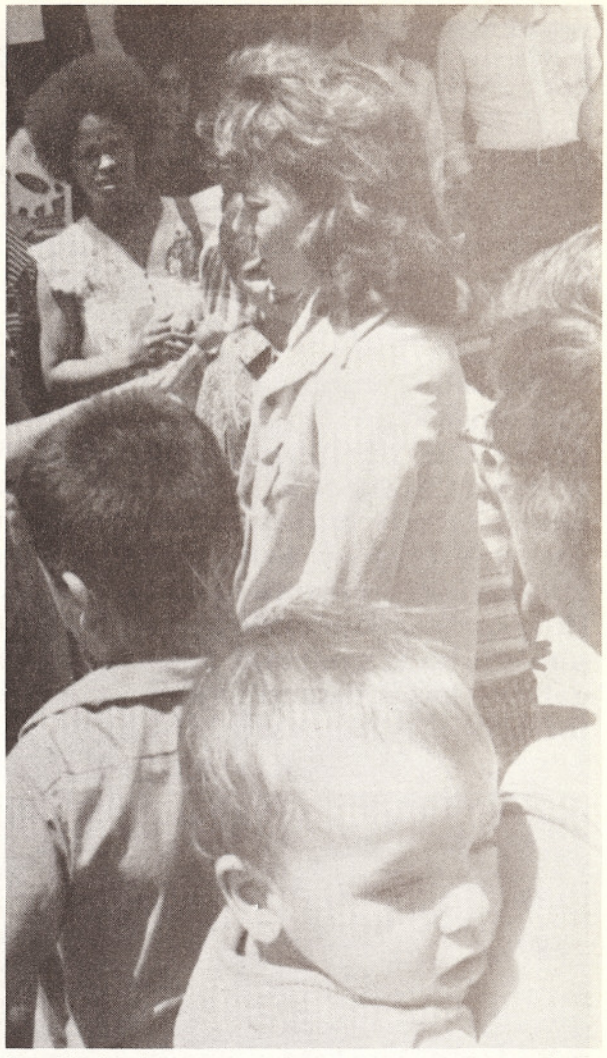
the glue off his shelves. Later, the district representative of the Woolworth's stores, after meeting with a parents' committee, agreed to keep the glue off their shelves. But they will continue to sell it from behind the counter on request. Jupiter's would not respond at first. Joan Wallace, a representative from the parents' visiting committee (set up to follow-up on the stores involved and to contact local elected officials and the Department of Public Health) finally contacted the district representative of Kresge's. Jupiter stores are owned by Kresge's. They made a similar commitment to that which Woolworth's made. Neither store exhibited any enthusiasm for the idea of replacing toxic glue with a non-toxic kind. Woolworth's, however, has promised to conduct their own investigation and report the results to the parents' committee.

Some hobby store managers have claimed that the majority of glue sold is legitimately sold to hobbyists and that the amount bought for other purposes doesn't warrant any particular attention.

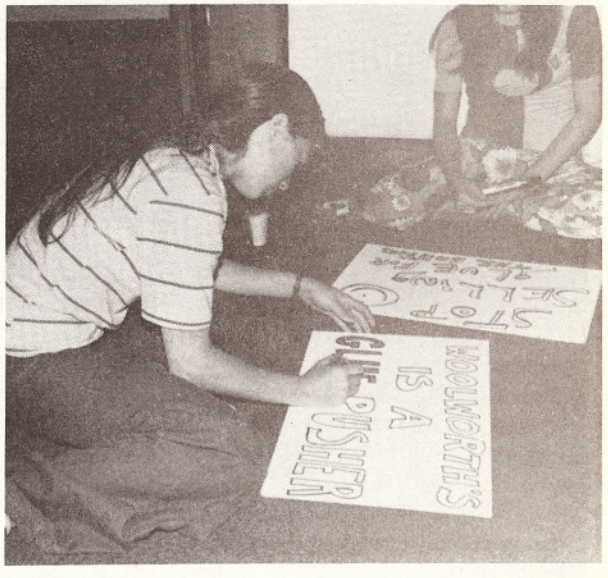
Uptown parents disagree. The problem of glue sniffing, they say, is a widespread problem. In Uptown mostly every child has sniffed glue sometime and they start as early as 5 or 6 years old. One mother described how many of the children are encouraged to buy the glue by adults who sell it on street corners for little more than the store price. Therefore, she said, "Even if the city law was enforced (and it's not) adults can still buy as much of the glue as they want and sell it to our kids." This is the reason that the parents are demanding total withdrawl of toxic glue from stores, and the sale of non-toxic glue in its place.

Committed to achieving effective action soon, the parents' visiting committee has been having meetings with local elected officials, the state board of health, as well as many of the smaller local stores that sell glue. A few stores have refused to stop selling glue and they will be visited again. Some of the elected officials have been supportive of the parents' sentiments — notably Ald. Dick Simpson, 44th Ward and State Rep. Art Telcser (R-Chicago, 12th Dist.). The committee hopes these individuals will show their good faith by influencing a change in the laws and policies regarding the sale of toxic glue.

The parents have been successful in bringing attention to this problem. They are confident that they have the solution and have already received widespread support. They have made headway with two of the largest stores — Woolworth's and Jupiter's — and many small neighborhood stores have agreed to stop selling glue saying they were unaware of the dangers.□



Bessie Stapleton, one of many community mothers concerned over the effects of glue on their children, at the Woolworth Picket protesting the sale of toxic glue.



Colorful signs being made for picket outside stores selling glue.

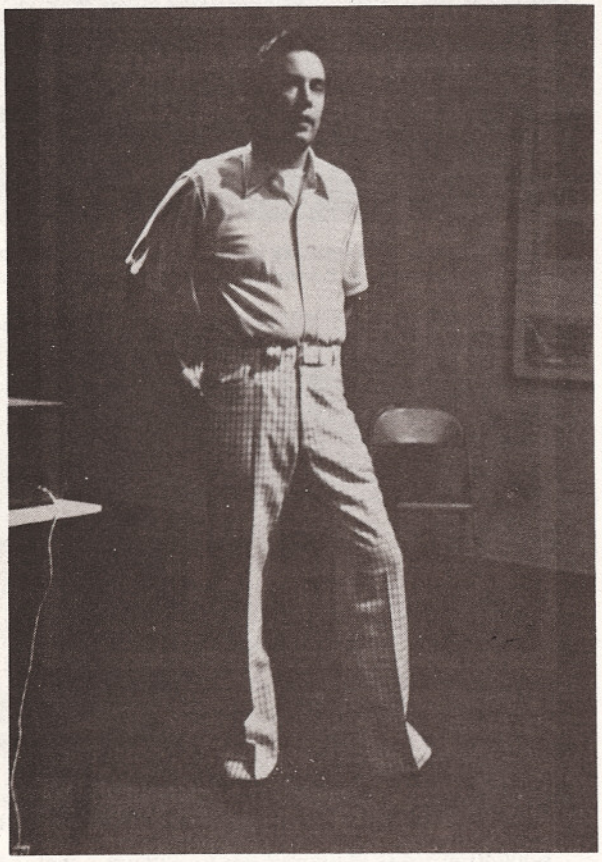
COMMUNITY FORUMS

The Intercommunal Survival Committee's weekly community forums have grown quickly into an important institution in Uptown, a center for vital information to the survival of our people and for initiating effective community action. Over the summer, a successful campaign has been mounted to get toxic glue (used by youngsters for sniffing) off the shelves at stores around the city. Speakers have reported on new welfare policies, and a free lunch program was organized with community residents participating. A drive to make the police "Beat Representative Program" accountable to the community or have it terminated was begun, and a powerful suit against big developer William Thompson was initiated in the interest of gaining more decent low-income housing in the community. Many other topics of interest were discussed and lively entertainment was provided by Uptown talent.

Coordinator of the Welfare Defense Program explaining how recipients can fight the new food stamp cuts.

People delighted to the sounds of country music at the Saturday morning meetings.

Forums are becoming an important community institution in Uptown.



A state representative is asked for his support in the campaign to get glue out of the stores.

Angry mothers demand that stores stop selling glue in picket they organized at a community forum.

SUIT FILED AGAINST MAYOR THOMPSON FOR REPLACEMEN

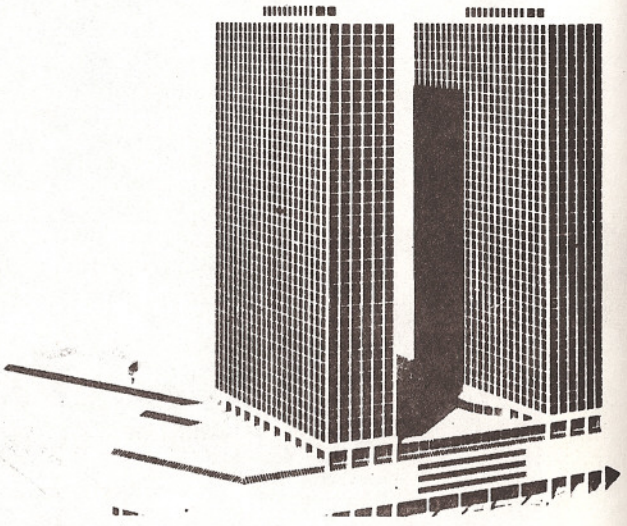
On Saturday, August 23, Helen Shiller, community information coordinator for the Intercommunal Survival Committee announced that a suit would be filed in the next week in federal court, challenging the right of the city and private developer William Thompson to replace the low-income housing he had torn down on Montrose with his planned middle and upper income high rise apartment complex.

Ms. Shiller pointed out that the destruction of low-income housing and the displacement of people of the poor community has a long history on the northside of Chicago. Beginning with Clark Street, around the Sandburg Village, the people were moved out and promised that new low-income housing would be built for them. Those promises were never kept. Instead, the Clark Street community which was made up of Puerto Ricans, Blacks, poor whites and Native Americans was moved systematically and step by step through Old Town, Lincoln Park, Lakeview and now to northern Lakeview and Uptown.

The ISC information coordinator pointed out actual government policies in Chicago, contrary to what was said, never would have ended in the construction or maintenance of low-income housing. Instead, buildings were torn down, new attractions like sidewalks and malls built, and the land sold at dirt cheap prices to developers, who never intended to build anything but middle and upper income housing. "The city is at fault," she said. "Now we are left with developers like Bill Thompson, who come into our community, buy up the land and run the people off."

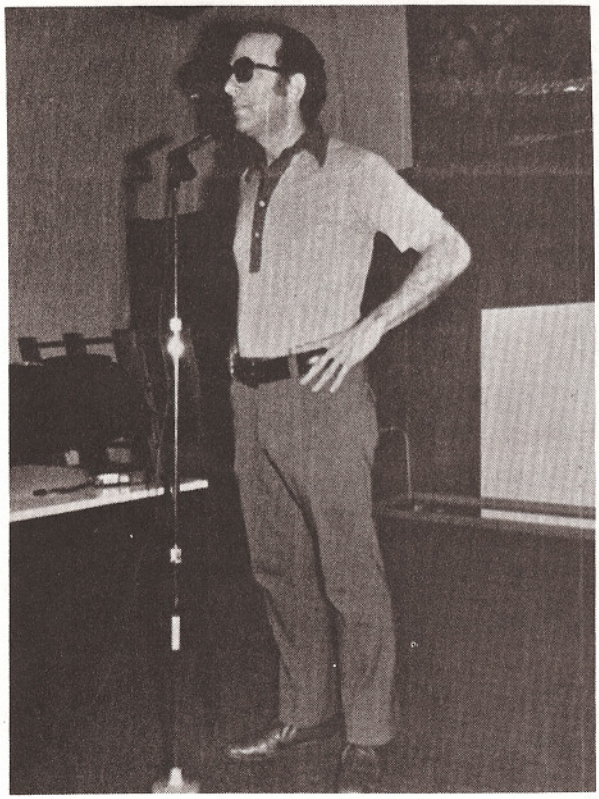
Thompson has already built the giant "Boardwalk" apartments on Clarendon and Montrose besides clearing the land between Montrose, Broadway, Cullom and Hazel for his new development, tearing down hundreds of units of low-income housing along with the area's Urban Progress Center. In addition Thompson has gained control of the courtway building just south of Cullom and Broadway and is planning to terminate the CHA leasing program in those buildings which makes it possible for many poor families to find decent housing. Besides

Helen Shiller, community information coordinator for the Intercommunal Survival Committee.



Rendering (left) of developer Thompson's plan for middle and destruction of Montrose Beach low-income apartments torn dow

R DALEY AND BIG DEVELOPER
NT OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING



James Chapman, general counsel for the 46th Ward Community Service Center.

dle and upper income housing at Montrose and Sheridan beside rn down by Thompson.

controlling several vacant lots in the area, Thompson also manages the apartments at Buena and Broadway and has systematically emptied them out.

"The human misery," said Ms. Shiller, "of children forced to attend five or six schools, communities broken up and kept powerless, families forced from one slum to another, this cannot be measured in the statistics they keep downtown. We have a human right to stable communities, and we are going to fight for it — in the courts and by every other means necessary."

James Chapman, general counsel for the 46th Ward Community Service Center explained the details of the suit. "This is probably the first lawsuit of its kind ever brought in this city, perhaps anywhere," he said. "We are saying that the people who live in a community have a right to determine the destiny and future of that community."

The suit that will be filed alleges that the city council had no basis to approve the planned development Thompson submitted for two high rise towers and a shopping center/recreation complex because "it is not in line with government policies for the area." The Planned Development Ordinance, under which Thompson was able to get his project approved by the city council, states clearly that any new project must be in line with existing government policies. The Thompson project is in the middle of a Federally designated area, a Model Cities area, where the priority has been said in no uncertain terms to be for low-income housing.

The crowd at the community forum, most of whom are residents of Uptown, were well aware of the "human misery" of which sister Helen spoke. They responded enthusiastically to the presentation of the suit by the prominent attorney whose commitment to the community is now well known.

Chapman said that the suit also alleges racial discrimination and several other counts and will be filed in federal court in the last week of August. "We are planning to win," he said. "It is a question of basic human rights."□

THE LONG WAIT FOR BLACK LUNG BENEFITS

During the sixties a lot of national publicity was focused on poverty in the south. At the same time the miner's union was fighting very hard to get compensation for miners who were injured during work or who contracted Black Lung from their work. As a result of this activity the Federal government began the Black Lung Program. When it was first begun it was easy to get on. When national attention was no longer focused on this issue, the bureaucracy went to work. Like many state and Federal programs, the easiest way to cut someone from a program is bureaucratic—change the policies, increase the red-tape, extend the waiting period, etc., etc. Bransom Blankenship worked in the mines for 22 years and along with his wife raised eight children. Irene Jamison's husband worked in the mines from the time he was 16 until he died. She raised nine children. They both live in Chicago now, and they have both had run-ins with the bureaucracy around getting Black Lung benefits. Neither of them are receiving Black Lung benefits at this time. Following is an interview with Bransom Blankenship and Irene Jamison.

Keep Strong: When did you start working in the mines and how long did you work in the mines?

Bransom Blankenship: Well, I can say I worked 22 years in the mines and that I was never out of it. But I can't remember when I started that's been so far back. I worked in Virginia, when I first started. I went in there and worked 8 hours to make $4 a day to feed my family on, to keep them going. I raised eight. I worked many a day to load many a ton of coal for 50 cents. They didn't pay you for anything but for what coal you loaded. If you went in and stayed all day and didn't load a car of coal, you didn't make no money that day. And then I loaded for $1 a car and then I got 2 tons for $1. Of course the operator said it wasn't that much, but I worked enough in the mines and I knew better. The operator's always telling you he ain't making no money, but if he wasn't making no money how was he keeping the job. He had to make money to keep the job.

I got hurt a time or two in the mines but not serious. I stayed in the hospital for about two weeks when I got hurt one time. I was rolled on by a ton of coal. It squared me up. I was no bigger than a baseball and I got my breath squeezed out of me. I never got near a dime out of that. Well, I did, I got $10 about one year later.

That's the way they're doing it in the coal mines. And then if you weren't there every day, they'd want to know the reason you were off and if you were off too much they'd get another guy in your place.

I'll tell you right now — people who ain't never worked in a coal mine — I'd just like them to. It ain't now like it was when I worked in them. Machinery does all the work now. When I worked in it I was doing it by hand. I'd like to know of a mine somewhere where people who worked, worked at the hand. Let the people who never worked in a mine go and see what the people go through.

Then they come up with this Black Lung like this and you can't get it. I can't see where they're doing the poor man fair like that.

KS: You were telling me about the rats.

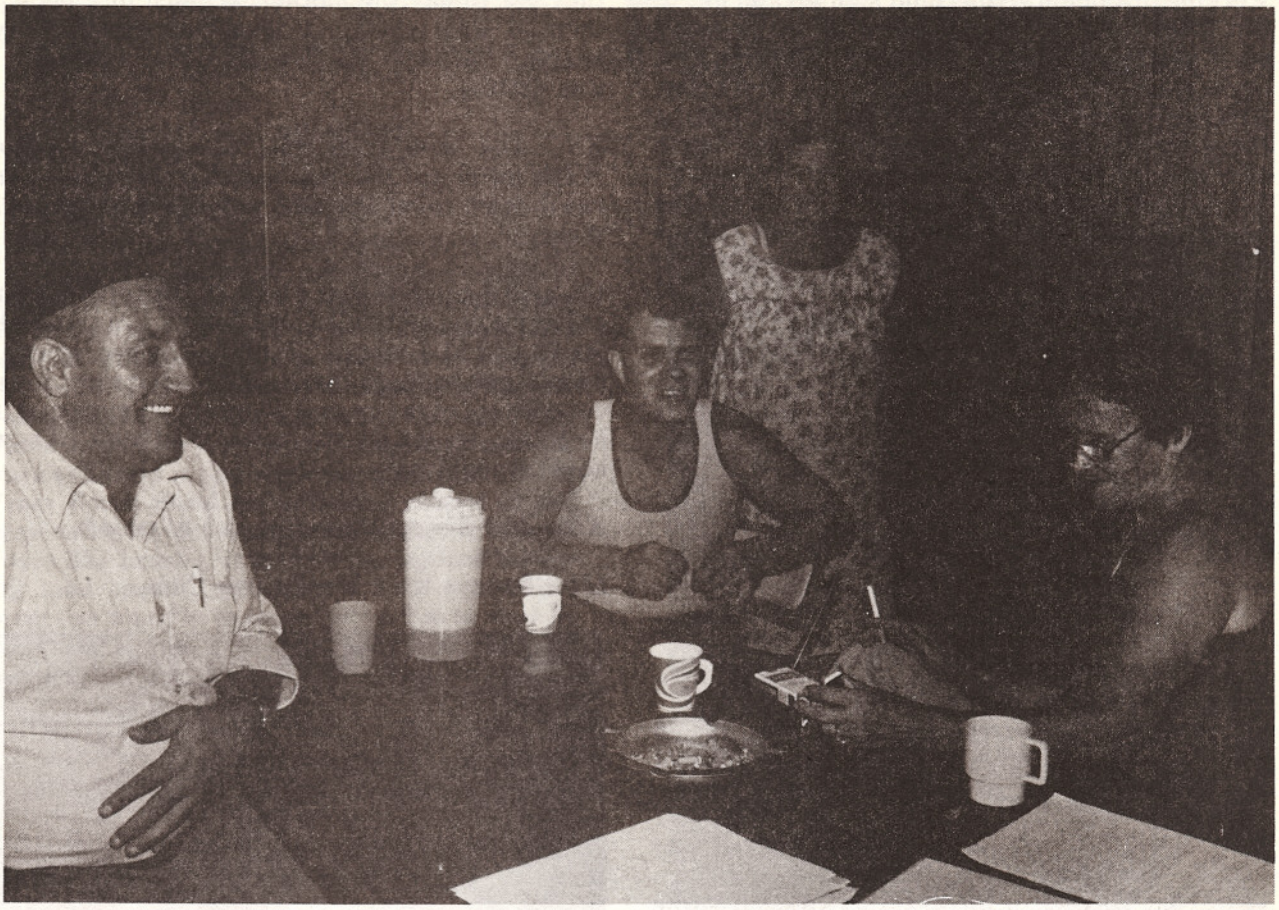
BB: The rats are the best watchmen that you have in the mines. This is true. I always fed rats when they were around and I was eating lunch. You watch them and if they all get in a huddle and they started down the side of the rib of coal and going towards the outside, you better throw your tools down and take action, because there's a mountain falling on you.

KS: When did you stop working in the mines?

BB: Last work I did in the mines was the last part of 1969. I quit. I just wasn't making enough money to live off of. I had a daughter up here and her husband was working and he was making pretty good, so I decided to come up here and give it a try too. I did make it awhile until I got disabled to work and had to get public aid. Now I just have to take what they give me.

KS: When did you first hear about this Black Lung thing?

BB: Well, I'd heard people talk about it since it came out. But I didn't pay much attention to it. I was working everyday then. So I never had no mind to sign the form and then I got disabled to work. I figured if I could get it then maybe I'd



Bransom Blankenship, his wife Mary, Gene Ronaker and Irene Jamison discuss the possibilities of a Black Lung Club in Chicago.

have something to keep me up the rest of my life. That's how come I first started trying to get it.

KS: How did you first go about applying?

BB: Well, when I first thought about it, I went out here on Lawrence to the Social Security board. They sent me to a doctor downtown for a chest x-ray. Maybe a week after they sent me for a breathing test. A year later I got news I was turned down. And that's when I went down south, right to the coal mines, and went to the doctors down there.

KS: What did the doctor down there say?

BB: The doctors down there (I went to 3 of them) passed me that I had it and that I had it bad enough. One of the doctors was at the regular miner's hospital. I could get it on my own if I hadn't been turned down, but I'd been turned down so they wanted me to take a lawyer. The lawyer's had one or two years and he ain't done nothing.

KS: Why do you figure they said you didn't have it up here?

BB: I don't know. At one time I talked to several doctors up here about it, and they told me they wouldn't know what they were looking for if they be looking for the Black Lung. I figure that's the reason I was turned down up here.

KS: Well, as far as the doctors down there said you've got it and you should be eligible. What do you think the hold up on it really is?

BB: Well, accrding to what the lawyer said, they're trying to knock me out of the last 5 years that I worked up here in the factory. They're trying to make out like that's where I got my lung damage, up here, but the doctors down home they say different.

KS: I never heard of anybody getting Black Lung from the factories in Chicago.

BB: Well, I never did either.

KS: Why do you think it's harder to get now than when it first came out. It seemed like it was pretty easy.

BB: When this first came out, even if you were

working in a factory you could sign up and get it. But they stopped that now and won't let you sign up if you're working in a factory. When it first came out it was easy because it was a new thing. And there were so many. Of course, I don't guess there were many in Chicago, but down south everywhere you look someone's on it. They can't hardly get people down there to work in the mines, so many are drawing. They got it, you know, right when it first came out while it wasn't so hard to get on. I'd do the same myself if I could, I'd rather be on the outside drawing $300 a month than be on the inside for $4 a day.

KS: Mrs. Jamison, your husband was working in the mines?

Irene Jamison: Yes.

KS: Where was that?

IJ: Virginia and West Virginia.

KS: How long did he work?

IJ: He went in the coal mines when he was 16 years old. He worked there 20 some years I guess.

KS: What was he making when he started out?

IJ: That was when he was 16 years old so he couldn't have been making much. It's like he said, if you went in there and didn't load the coal you didn't get no pay. Might as well stay home. If he didn't bring that coal out there he didn't get no money.

He was signed up for Black Lung and everything before he died. But he got Social Security but never did get the Black Lung. A few days after he died they sent the Black Lung check out. I didn't know too much about it. He was the one signed up. All I had to do after he died was to go up and fill out papers for the 2 boys. I don't know too much about it.

Before he died he couldn't walk very far. He'd get plum out of breath. Back there they had these outside toilets and he'd have to walk down a little hill and he could hardly make it down there and back. I know he was sick, he could hardly get around. He could hardly breath.

KS: But then you received payments up here for a while?

IJ: As long as the kids were under age until they turned 18. Then it was cut out. I was getting Social Security. I guess the law is when a husband dies and a woman's got kids under age they got to pay the mother so much for keeping them. I was getting Social Security for my keeping the kids. The Social Security was all I was getting.

KS: You mentioned this thing about Ohio. While we've got the tape running why don't you run it down about this club you heard about over there.

IJ: All I can tell you about it is my daughter called me one night. She said I could join this club for $3 and $1 a month. They had helped several people get back on Black Lung after they were cut off. One of the guys is checking on mine and if he thinks he can do any good. That's all I know about it right now.

KS: But it's mainly just a club of people.

IJ: She says it's a Black Lung Club.

"If he didn't bring that coal out there, he didn't get no money."

KS: Then they help each other out, getting benefits and everything like that.

IJ: That's not bad!

KS: So what do you all think people should do when you get run around by the government? Do you advise other people to try and find a lawyer, or go back south to get it, or try to do like these people in Ohio and get together?

BB: I think the best thing to do would be to get a club together. Get somebody you know who's already got it, and knows the details and things about it to see if he can help a man out. Could be one of the finest things that ever was.□

"A CITIZENS' PEACE FORCE"

BY HUEY P. NEWTON

Following is a reprint of an article first written by Huey P. Newton leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party. It first appeared in the "Black Panther" on March 31, 1973. This proposal, a concrete alternative to the police state proposal offered by the government, is aimed at giving our young people a real alternative. The Citizens' Peace Force would take youth from a community to work, learn and serve in that community. Each unit of the Peace Force would be under the control of and responsible to the community which it served. Tasks like housing rehabilitation, medical screening and youth recreational and educational programs would be examples of work to be done by the Peace Force.

When the skyrocketing demands for Human Rights and the technology of the super-industrial state (U.S.A.) clash head on, there is a bloody social pile-up. We then begin to hear politicians and Blue Ribbon commissions tell us that there is a "communications problem" between law enforcement and the oppressed community.

The flash-point has been reached. While American citizens fall under almost total electronic surveillance, and as control slips visibly away from traditional urban institutions, panicky, poorly trained police shoot to kill in the ghetto. The options are quickly narrowing.

The cities must start somewhere: A transitional Citizens' Peace Force must feature the concepts of **conscription, community criteria,** and **civilian control.** The working model for the new peace force resembles, in many ways, a citizens' militia.

Conscription would mean drafting people from councilmanic districts to serve two year terms in their own communities. Young people from age 15 could serve part time, and no upward age or sex limit need be arbitrarily imposed. Basic training for draftees would reach out to ongoing schooling in various skills for those who were not returning either to jobs or to school. Both promotion and re-enlistment would be possible, as well as a kind of G.I. Bill of Rights following service.

SKILLED TRAINING

Besides skilled training, a heavy accent would be put upon para-legal, para-medical, and civic techniques for solving immediate urban problems. The gargantuan hardware budget would be slashed, and resource allocation changed, giving priority to the areas of social and cultural study.

The **criteria** for the new Peace Force would differ sharply from the traditional military index. The "conscientious objector" personality profile, for instance, would rate a draftee in the new Peace Force as a potentially **excellent** candidate for service. An individual's motivation in general would be screened with emphasis placed on selecting service oriented rather that control oriented personality types. The testing would resemble, in some ways, the most meaningful aspect of the juror selection process in cases involving the Bill of Rights, race or so-called political issues.

Key requirements would be residence in and working knowledge of a given community. In the poverty areas these attributes would count much more than formal education or skills. Social awareness rather than physical prowess would be

"Panicky, poorly trained police shoot to kill in the ghetto."

emphasized, and a wide age and sex ratio would create a peace structure that shared some of the most creative elements of the extended family.

CIVILIAN CONTROL

Civilian control is the predicate of the Peace plan. As the inner city or urban core falls by default to the American national minorities, so the city councils and city halls begin to represent poor and oppressed populations. In Oakland, California, for example, we find Black, Latino, Asian, poor White, as well as middle and upper class White enclaves. Each of these ethnic and economic populations either has or soon will have political representation at the local level. This representation will be responsible for the local "draft boards" that will be needed.

"GROWTH INDUSTRY"

Ordinary citizens from their home communities will sit on boards to draft people from that **same** community who, after screening and training, serve for two years in that **same** home community. This would apply in ghetto, barrio, hollow or suburb. Not "citizen review," but citizen **control** will be the policy. We will not have occupying mercenary armies, but community Peace Officers in a face to face relationship with their own.

A very different model of law enforcement from the one we propose is now leaving the drafting board. The "wired nation" or "electronic battle field" is one cog in the wheel of the new National Police Force, and the thorough-going politicization of the police working at the neighborhood level is the other.

Super-industrial technology (computers, communication, weapons) generates an escalating momentum toward standardization and nationalization. Within four years, every man, woman and child will have a secret dossier of his/her life locked in the new national data banks.

COUNTERINSURGENCY

Since Watts, domestic counterinsurgency has become a "growth industry." Forty thousand fast-growing police agencies, with more that 400,000 men and women, are becoming the chief customers for many of the defense industry contractors who are now feeling the pinch of the reduced Pentagon budgets of the losing wars in Asia.

More ghetto rebellions, or at least a rising fear of them, are necessary to keep the "crime protection industry" growing. Forces may now be in motion that will be difficult to reverse. At the beginning of the Cold War in the 1940s, the aerospace companies only produced airplanes, but by the 1950s they had used their money and power to increase the anti-Russian hysteria and aggravate the tensions of the Cold War, thus expanding their markets. Observers worry that the fledging crime protection industry may follow a similar line, with the huge profits made in this industry supporting a new domestic lobby for more weaponized solutions to the anger of the ghetto, the barrio, and the poor White hollow.

LEAA

After the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, "defense" stocks soared. Giant conglomerates like the Bangor Punta consortium now compete with vigor for the ballooning domestic defense budget. The federal government alone is now spending more than one billion dollars a year through its Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program.

The Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968 set up as its operative agency the LEAA, which gives grants in aid to the various states for experimental projects. LEAA was the liberal establishment's attempt to modernize police techniques as a substitute for "shoot to kill" repression.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

In 1965, under the looming shadow of Watts, a group of White, wealthy men sat down to play domestic counterinsurgency. LEAA was begun by liberals. The budget then was merely $63 million; now it has multiplied 25 times to $1.5 billion and it is going up. The police get 85 per cent of the budget, the jails 8 per cent, the courts 6 per cent. The budget increases are cheered by liberal as well as conservative congressmen. Representative James Scheuer (D., N.Y.) is an example:

"As a result of spin-offs from medical, military, aerospace and industrial research, we now are in the process of developing devices and products capable of controlling violent individuals and entire mobs without injury. We can tranquilize, impede, immobilize, harass, shock, upset, stupefy, nauseate, chill, temporarily blind, deafen, or just plain scare the wits out of anyone the police have a proper need to control or restrain."

It is crucial to this argument to realize that the "crime" that liberals and conservatives alike are zeroing in on is petty, social, and impulsive. Large, organized syndicated crime is nowhere mentioned. Syndicated crime reaches into the City Hall, the State House, the Pentagon, the White House! It does not exist, says the F.B.I., but from Texas to New York the power flows.

The rhetoric, both liberal and academic, is reminiscent of that surrounding the new military-industrial complex in the 1950s and its brave, new "think-tanks."

Speaking to a Congressional committee, Quinn Tamm, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, called for "interdisciplinary teams of mathematicians, computer scientists, electronic engineers, physicists, biologists and other natural scientists. . .and psychologists, sociologists, economists and lawyers. . ." to work on raising the level of police technology.

In another speech, this time to the executives of Western Electric, Tamm asked for their help on

technology. "You gentlemen probably know better than I," Tamm said, "that industry spends huge sums on research and development. Unfortunately, an almost negligible portion of this is directed towards law enforcement because the market is so small and what little there is is greatly fragmented. Without a profitable market, industry logically has little interest in devoting any major portion of its research resources to police needs."

Since Tamm spoke last year (1973) the police-industrial complex has pushed a lot of money into research and development, confident that as a result of the Safe Streets Act a profitable market is waiting to be tapped.

The think-tanks that predicted and lost the Vietnam War are now focusing their computers on the potential new American civil war. One leading futurist, Herman Kahn, who used to predict how we could survive a nuclear war, now promises us that the water supplies of whole cities can be heavily dosed with tranquilizing drugs in order to reduce "crime" and improve community relations.

John C. Meyer, Jr., writing in the magazine, **Police Chief**, speculates that the increased use of drugs will eventually **aid** the police. Not only will "antisocial types" be given regular doses, but the **police** themselves, those who work in "some sections" of the city, will be drugged in order to make them "more aware of physical danger."

The ties between the Central Intelligence Agency and the Rand Corporation and its imitators are of long standing. While CIA penetration operatives infiltrate local law enforcement at the personnel level, the government funded think tanks ideologize the world-view or "mind-set" of our domestic government and law enforcement. The domestic G.I.s of the future, the Blue Machine, are to be given drugs and otherwise narcotized by their own government.

This is at home; abroad, drugged apes will fight small land wars supported by the technochemical death machine. **Apes!** Of course the "research institutes" will deny this just as they denied their contingency planning for biocide and genocide in Vietnam.

And in California's wired society, a Dr. William W. Herrmann, a "counterinsurgency specialist" for the System Development Corporation, told the **Los Angeles Times** that a good computer intelligence system would "separate out the. . .activists bent on destroying the system" and then develop a master plan "to win the hearts and minds of the people." California or Southeast Asia?

REALIGNMENT OF POWERS

Under the Nixon administration, the Justice Department, the Supreme Court and the intelligence establishment have been driven hard to the Right. LEAA is the creature of this new realignment of powers.

In the Justice Department, Mitchell, Kleindienst, Rehnquist, the witch-hunter Robert Mardian, Jerris Leonard, head of the "Panther Division,". and, before he was fired for corruption, Will Wilson, all took part in transforming LEAA from Ramsey Clark's rather liberal legal bureaucratic

continued on page 37.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) squads such as this unit of the Los Angeles Police Department on training maneuvers have become a part of departments throughout the country.

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Federal Agencies to Collect Child Support Payments?

Under the 1974 Child Support Law, amended by Congress this summer, state welfare departments will be able to use the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), federal courts, and a Federal Parent Locator Service to trace absent fathers and collect child support payments. The money will not go to the mother, but first to the Department of Public Aid, which then passes it on to the woman. The act will soon be officially signed into law by the President.

Final guidelines will be issued soon by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The states may call on the federal government to help collect child support payments owed to both welfare and non-welfare mothers. The Federal Parent Locator Service would be authorized to collect information from federal agencies and other sources leading to the identification and location of absent fathers. The bill also permits the use of blood tests and polygraphs (lie detector) by the agencies to help establish paternity.

An important but little known provision of this law is that a woman on Public Aid has the *right* to refuse to cooperate in giving information to Public Aid about the absent father if she believes that it would jeopardize the child. The Department of Public Aid (usually the caseworker) decides whether or not a woman is refusing to cooperate for a justifiable reason. If they decide she has no reason, Public Aid may cut her off ADC, but must continue payments to the child. Mothers who do cooperate with Public Aid may receive bonus payments up to $20 a month for 15 months.

In Illinois the program will be administered by the Bureau of Resources and Support headed by Benjamin Kains. Although the State already employs 71 "specialists" and lawyers to "trace" absent fathers, Kains says that the Department needs at least 200.

At this time, Congress has not voted any money to fund the Federal Parent Locator Service or for the states to use the federal courts or the IRS. But once the President signs the bill into law, Congress may vote funds in the future. Nevertheless, the Illinois legislature recently increased Kains' budget to $2.3 million, and he recently stated that caseworkers have manuals and are receiving training on how the new program will work.□

FBI "Security Index"

The FBI has admitted that beginning in the 1950s it maintained a list of Americans "targeted for detention" in the event of a "national emergency." Such a list contained as many as 15,000 names. According to the Justice Department the "index" contained the names of those persons identified as "political dissidents, Marxists, and members of such terrorist groups as the Weathermen underground." But the *New York Times* reports that the list also included at least a dozen clergy and right wing organizations.

The list, established under the Internal Security Act of 1950 (also known as the McCarran Act) provided for the Bureau of the Prisons to maintain detention camps. Congress repealed that provision of the Act in 1971, but sources report that a smaller "reserve index" of perhaps 2,000 is still kept. The FBI made a special request to the Justice Department to keep the records, which the Justice Department authorized. The status of this "reserve index" today is not publicly known.□

Attica Inmates Sue State Officials

Twenty men, imprisoned at Attica during the 1971 rebellion, have recently filed a $100 million

federal suit against Vice President Rockefeller, former New York State Correction Commissioner Russell Oswald and other state officials.

The plaintiffs are charging that their civil rights and those of all others present in Attica's D-Yard (including hostages) were violated when state troopers opened fire and retook the prison on September 13, 1971. The state's attack, ordered by Rockefeller, then Governor of New York, murdered 43 men, including 32 inmates and 11 prison employees. All died of gunshot wounds fired by the troopers.□

How *Free* is the Freedom of Information Act?

The amended Freedom of Information Act which took effect in February, 1975, orders the release of information held by federal agencies including the FBI and CIA. This information is to be released without necessary delay and at a reasonable cost. Any individual has the right to request information. The FBI and the CIA, in particular, have made it difficult and expensive to obtain files, secret reports, and other information covered by the Act.

Although Congress passed the amended Act after revelations that thousands of private citizens had been spied upon, the Act still has been made "impotent," according to *Muhammed Speaks*, by delays, costs, and restrictions "in the name of national security." Thus, COINTELPRO documents which expose the FBI orders to disrupt and discredit the Black liberation movement, were censored and did not mention any specific incidents or names of those persons spied upon. Under the amended Act, the courts may review deleted information, but most critics do not think that one federal branch will want to interfere with another.

Agencies are using their right to charge "reasonable" fees for search and reproduction to discourage requests. If they must do a computer search, the cost to you is $55 per hour! In a recent case, columnist Jack Anderson tried to obtain former Attorney General Saxbe's travel record, and was charged $50 a fact. He obtained the same information free from the Army and the State Department.

Several cases challenging denial of information and exorbitant fees have been filed to test the strength of the Freedom of Information Act, but it is still too early to predict how the federal courts will interpret the amended law.□

Metcalfe Charges No Due Process in Federal Prisons

Chicago U.S. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe has called on the Federal Bureau of the Prisons to stop its behavior modification programs which have been used on prisoners kept in long-term isolation. Such practices, carried out at federal penitentiaries including the Federal Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., Marion, Ill., Leavenworth, Kansas, and El Reno, Okla., are reported in a recent study by the General Accounting Office (GAO).

The report is based on an investigation Metcalfe ordered in 1973 when he heard that an inmate at Marion Prison hung himself in a steel-doored "segregated cell". According to Metcalfe, the inmate, punished for his participation in a hunger strike and work stoppage, was confined in isolation for 15 months as part of the Control and Rehabilitation Effort (CARE) programs. Some prisoners, the GAO study finds, spent up to three years in isolation. Metcalfe charges that the Bureau's program of trying to rehabilitate inmates through a system of rewards and punishments while they are in solitary confinement deprives them of due process and is nothing but "pseudo-scientific experimentation."

In 1974 a sucessful lawsuit filed by the National Prison Project in Washington, D.C. closed the CARE program in Springfield, Mo., and currently a civil suit on the behalf of the Marion Brothers, filed by the ACLU aims to shut down the CARE program throughout Illinois. Testimony in the trial is completed, and a decision is expected in six months.□

INTERCOMMUNAL PERSPECTIVE

The C.I.A. And Portugal: A Letter To The Portuguese People By Philip Agee

Philip Agee ex-CIA operative who wrote INSIDE THE COMPANY: CIA DIARY published in London by Penguin Books and banned in the U.S., recently released the following letter. We reprint it from the August 25th issue of THE BLACK PANTHER to point out the fact of CIA activity working to destroy the Portuguese revolution led by their Armed Forces Movement.

Given the difficulty of gaining any understanding of the Portuguese situation because of the confused and distorted way it is presented in the establishment press in the U.S., we ask our readers to consider above all the reality of fascism under the former dictatorship and the U.S. government's role in setting up and supporting that regime. We cannot forget the powerlessness and hardship which masses of Portugal's people endured during those years.

The revolutionary process in Portugal is being attacked by the guardians of capitalist countries' interests, of which the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is the most notorious and powerful. I see the signs daily. These counterrevolutionary activities are similar to what I did in the CIA for more than 10 years during the 1950s and 60s. I send this letter as part of a continuing effort by many Americans to end imperialist intervention and support to repression by the U.S. government.

In the Azores as well as in mainland Portugal, in the Catholic Church, in political parties, and even within the armed forces, the CIA and its allies are working to create enough chaos to justify an attempt by the so-called moderates to take over the revolutionary government.

Since the fall of fascism in Portugal, I have tried to follow developments and have twice visited your country. While my study of the visible signs of CIA intervention is still incomplete, there is good reason to alert you to what I have seen...

The size of the overall U.S. government mission in Portugal is shocking, especially its heavy dominance by military personnel. The mission totals 280 persons of whom about 160 are Americans, with the rest being Portuguese employees. Of the Americans, 105 are military personnel assigned mainly to the Military Assistance Advisory Group, the office of the Defense Attache, and the COINVERLANT command of NATO.

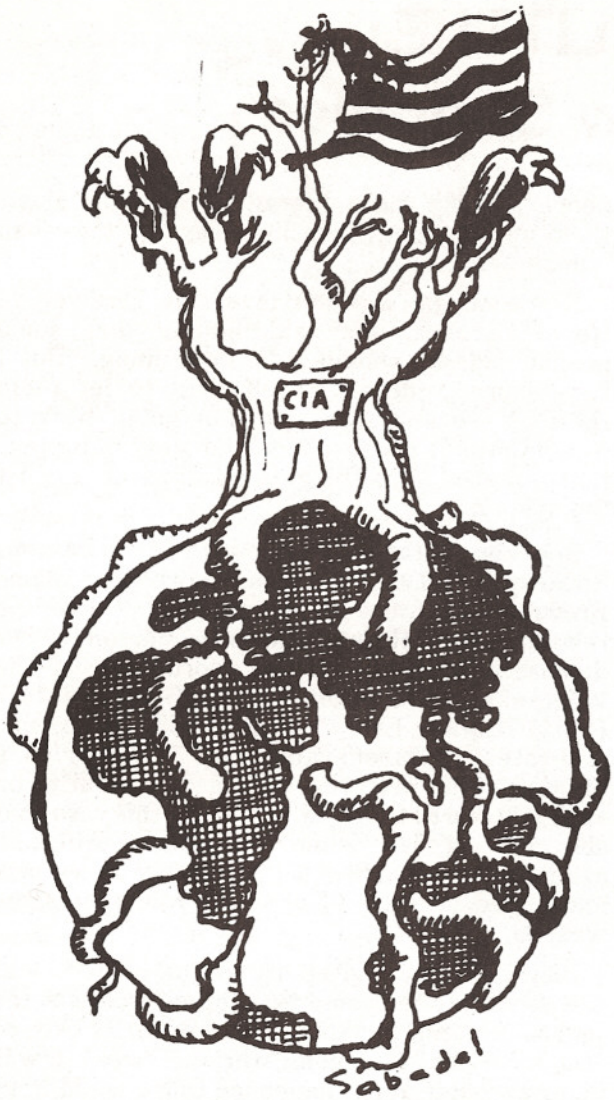
Of the approximately 50 American civilians in the mission about 10, I believe, are employees of the CIA. No less than 10 additional CIA functionaries are probably working in Lisbon and other cities, having been assigned ostensibly for temporary duties so that their presence is not included on embassy personnel lists, nor reported to the Portuguese foreign ministry.

One must also assume that additional CIA operations officers have been placed undercover in American military units in Portugal, where their experience in political operations - far superior to that of their military colleagues - will be most effective. While efforts to divert the revolution through General Spinola have failed, new efforts are being made daily in the struggle to stop the revolution.

Without doubt, the CIA officers in other U.S. embassies, most likely in Madrid, Paris, and London, have personnel assigned to Portuguese operations that are undertaken in those countries rather than in Portugal proper. The most sensitive operations of the CIA probably are occurring in other European cities rather than in Lisbon.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

Who specifically are responsible for operations against Portugal? The CIA is only one of the various U.S. agencies working against the revolution, under the guidance of Ambassador Carlucci. Although Carlucci is not a CIA man, he must carefully direct and coordinate all U.S. counterrevolutionary operations, including those of the military services. His top-level team includes: Herbert Okun, his minister/counselor and deputy chief of mission; John Morgan, the chief of the CIA; Admiral Frank Corley, chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group; Col. Peter Blackley, chief of the Defense Attache Office; Charles Thomas, counselor for Political Affairs; and Navy Captain James Lacey, senior U.S. military representative on the COMIVERLANT NATO Command. Each of the U.S.



military units, along with CIA and State Department personnel, are responsible for one or more of the specific counterrevolutionary programs.

In order to preserve imperialist interests in Portugal, the revolution must be diverted from its current directions, and the U.S. government is not alone in its efforts. I strongly suspect that Kissinger many months ago urged the leaders of Western European governments to intervene themselves directly to reverse the Portuguese revolutionary process, arguing that the problem is essentially European and that the CIA has been limited in its capabilities by recent revelations...

What specifically is the CIA doing in Portugal? The first priority is to penetrate the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) in order to collect information on its plans, its weaknesses, and its internal struggles; to identify the so-called moderates and others who would be favorable to Western strategic interests. The CIA would use information collected from within the MFA for propaganda inside and outside Portugal designed to divide and weaken the MFA. Other CIA tasks include: false documents and rumor campaigns, fomenting of strife, encouraging conflict and jealousy. Moderates are being assisted where possible in their efforts to restrain the pace of revolutionary development towards socialism. The final goal is for the so-called moderates to take control of the MFA and all Portuguese military institutions.

U.S. military schools have trained over 3,000 Portuguese military personnel since 1950. Detailed files have been accumulated on every one of them - their personalities, politics, likes and dislikes, strengths, weaknesses, and vulnerabilities. Many of these will have already been selected as contacts to be developed within the Portuguese military establishment, with emphasis on developing close relations with as many MFA members as possible.

In trade unions, the CIA has also been unsuccessful so far, but obvious efforts continue. As in Italy and France after World War Two, the CIA is trying to split the trade union movement by establishing an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and by promoting ties between Portuguese industrial unions and the International Trade Secretariats. Michael Boggs and Irving Brown, both officials of the AFL-CIO with notorious ties to the CIA, visited Portugal last year. Although the capitalist-controlled trade union institutions failed to establish footholds when the trade union law was approved in January, the ICFTU is still trying through its representative in Portugal, Manuel Simon.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

The CIA is also using the Roman Catholic Church for its ends. Recently a reliable source in Washington told me that large amounts of money are going from the United States to the Catholic Church for combatting the revolution in Portugal. The Church's opposition to the worker's control of Radio Renascena should alert us to the identity of interests between the church and American economic concerns.

Propaganda campaigns are central for all important CIA political operations. These campaigns prepare public opinion by creating fear, uncertainty, resentment, hostility, division, and weakness. Newspapers, radio, television, wall painting, postering, fly sheets, and falsified documents of all kinds - the CIA uses many different techniques. In Portugal, these have had

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JOANNE LITTLE: Victory & New Struggles

JoAnne Little, the 21 year old Black woman who recently won acquittal in the ice-pick killing of a North Carolina guard, held her first press conference in Oakland, California at the Black Panther Party Learning Center. Later, at a massive rally organized by the Black Panther Party, Ms. Little explained that she made her first statement at the national headquarters of the Black Panther Party because the "Party was the main organization that put together the movement around my defense." The case became a national and even international cause as the movement for social justice focused on the right of a woman, especially a Black woman in a white racist jail, to defend herself against a rapist by any means necessary.

Describing herself "more or less like any average 21-year-old girl, I wanted to go out and party and that kind of thing before all this happened. But the commitment I have now is to stay out here in the struggle and to work for Black people....We need to get off those pedestals and say that we can wait until later for partying and what not. Because the time for us to seize our freedom is now."

Asked if her feelings about the judicial system have changed, JoAnne replied, "The only way my feelings have changed...is that they should make the people the judges and then put the judges in jail."

Ms. Little charged the system with treating prisoners inhumanely, shackling them like dogs. Society doesn't have the right to push these people behind bars, literally forgetting about them and treating them like they are less than human."

Her acquittal was not favorably received in North Carolina, she said, adding that some people said she should have been hung. "But I have more pride in myself than to let them threaten me and scare me. I'm going back to North Carolina because I feel it's very important that somebody has the guts to stand up against the system."

Speaking at the huge rally with Black Panther Spokesperson David Du Bois, Chairperson Elaine Brown and JoAnne Little, was Larry Little (no relation) who is the national spokesperson for her defense committee and the coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Brother Larry pointed out that JoAnne still faces an unbelievable 7 to 17 years on a breaking and entering charge, currently on appeal in North Carolina. It was for this case that she was in jail when the jailer, Alligood, attempted to rape her at the point of an ice pick and ended up dead of wounds from that same weapon.

Sister JoAnne said again and again that "it was the power of the people that set me free, not the judicial system, but there are thousands like me still in prison, still going through what I was going through. What happened to me could have happened to any poor person you know: your sister or your niece, or even your mama."□

JoAnne Little at her first press conference: "there are thousands like me still in prison, still going through what I was going through."

A CITIZENS' PEACE FORCE

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conglomerate to a hard-lining, activist, ideologically committed juggernaut fast equipping itself to root out the "bad apples" that Mr. Agnew has described for us on so many occasions. The Justice Department has enjoyed a massive increase of power during the first four years of the Nixon administration.

The Supreme Court is being systematically packed despite the defeats of Carswell and Haynesworth. William Rehnquist was a key strategist for the Nixon administration in the Congressional battles over the "no-knock" and electronic surveillance issues. Now he sits on the high court passing on the Constitutionality of "no-knock" and "preventive detention" and secret police methods of all kinds: on the Constitutionality of LEAA itself.

The basic structure of a police-military-academic-industrial complex is growing rapidly. The federal government gives central direction and finances it with tax dollars; business provides products for a growing and profitable market; and the universities contribute brainpower and knowledge.

NATIONAL POLICE

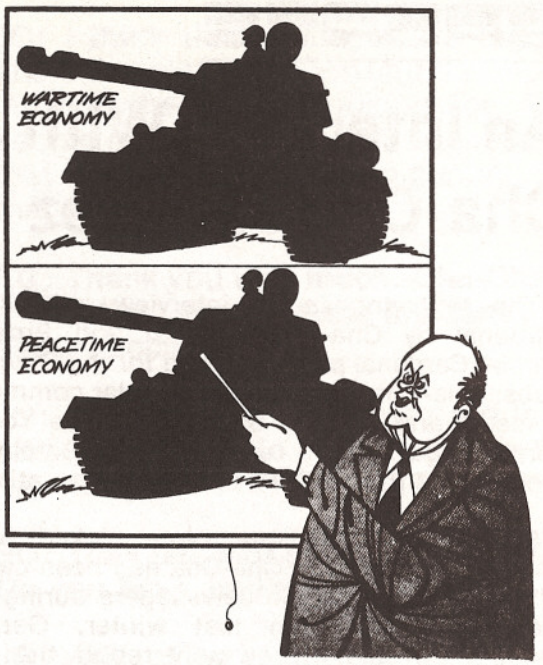
LEAA is preparing the way to an efficient national police network by streamlining and standardizing all aspects of police operations from recruitment and selection procedures and training curricula to intelligence, communications and crime reporting systems, to equipment and weapons acquisition.

This means transforming 40,000 poorly funded, untrained and undisciplined police departments into a force that is well-trained, well-disciplined and well-equipped with the latest technological breakthroughs, many of which were developed and tested by the Army for counter-insurgency warfare in Vietnam.

Big city police departments, thanks in large part to the massive infusion of federal funds, are already looking like big business. New York City's police budget is $360,000,000 and Chicago's is over $90,000,000. Both departments are large enough to be listed among **Fortune** magazine's list of the 500 largest American corporations.

The stakes are very high. The Pentagon's war budget puts the entire budget of any other country to shame: $82 billion on the war systems; health and welfare $5 billion; housing $2 billion; and so on down the line. The Pentagon, besides the fantastic C.I.A. infiltration of the government, maintains one public relations man for **every** Congressman.

The technology revolution means computers that can list and file everybody's name. Millions and millions of people have raw data entered against their names and are thus defined forever in their



'SURE THERE'S A DIFFERENCE... THIS LITTLE BABY COMES WITH STEREO TAPE DECK, WHITE WALL TREADS, RECLINING BUCKET SEATS, VINYL TOP AND REAR ARM RESTS!'

social mobility in time of peace; physical mobility in time of crises. These lists will be used by the F.B.I. in the time of "war" that may be coming.

QUESTIONS

Were you against some war? Did you answer some "psychological" choice "incorrectly?" What church do you belong to? Did you **ever** get into any trouble? Questions like these all determine whether you are "reliable," "loyal," "subversive," "cooperative" or "dependable."

The computers like the rest of the technology are being used to enhance the power of a few technocrats over hundreds of millions of people who assume they are being spied upon 24 hours a day, and who are told to give thanks because electronic progress can computerize the dating or marriage process and provide Princess phones and air conditioners that work anytime except during heat/pollution waves.

Justice Douglas reassures us that every telephone in every federal or state agency is suspect, as are the conference rooms. Rooms are wired, mirrors are spy windows, homes are "bugged"; in America today, you can cut the paranoia with a knife. But technology is a knife that cuts both ways and the State's over dependence on hostile technology suggests the way out.

WAR ON CRIME

The F.B.I. and C.I.A., now under the near total control of the Executive, will have plugged the more than 40,000 separate police forces into a nation-wide electronic grid. Training by the F.B.I. and C.I.A. will equip local forces to use super sophisticated surveillance and control technology.

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SPORTS

An Interview With Jose Cardenal By Cha-Cha Jiménez

The following is an interview with Jose Cardenal by Cha-Cha Jiménez and Ernesto Garcia. Cardenal plays left field for the Chicago Cubs. Cha-Cha Jiménez is a popular community leader and General Secretary of the Young Lords Organization, and Ernesto Garcia is producer of the NBC-TV show, Echos Latino.

Before the interview, Jose joked with Cha-Cha, noting that Cha-Cha had been called a "gang leader" by the newspapers during his Aldermanic campaign last winter. Getting serious, he said, "They only report the bad things, never the good about us."

The incident at the airport referred to in the interview occurred in July when Jose and his wife were brutalized by police. Immediately following the incident, Cardenal said that he had not believed what people said about the Chicago police before — but now he did.

The interview was done in Spanish and appears in translation courtesy of the Young Lords Organization.

Ernesto Garcia: Jose, could you tell us about yourself and your family?

Jose Cardenal: My wife is Pat. I have a daughter named Bridgette who is fourteen years old. I was born in Matanza, Cuba on October 7, 1943. I have a very good home and I have a happy life with my job and my family.

Cha-Cha Jiménez: Do you live here in Chicago?

JC: Yes. I've lived in Chicago the last five years?

CC: In what part?

JC: Norridge. In the suburbs.

EG: Where did you start playing baseball?

JC: Well, I started playing baseball as a professional in El Paso, Texas for 3 or 4 years. After that I went to San Francisco, and from San Francisco I played with different teams. And here, thank God, in Chicago, I'm making it and I'm very happy.

CC: Did you play in Cuba?

JC: Yes, I played in Cuba. I played when I was a boy, like what you call here the Little League. I also played some ball in school. When they signed me up, I finished my school over there in Cuba. I was seventeen then.

EG: How many trophies have you won?

JC: Including the trophies from the Americans and alot from Latino fans, I have at least fifteen or twenty.

CC: Do you like Salsa? (Popular Latino "soul music")

JC: I love Salsa. But it's almost impossible for me to go to Latino night clubs. I have a lot of baseball games during the day, and when I'm done with games I have to see my family. So it's hard for me to go to the night clubs and take my family out.

EG: Did you know Roberto Clemente?

JC: Yes. Roberto and I were very good friends. We played baseball together for

Popular community leader and General Secretary of the Young Lords Organization, Cha-Cha Jiménez shakes hands with Cubs outfielder Jose Cardenal.

a year in Puerto Rico. It was the winter of 1968, and we played on the same team in San Juan. Then I played against him when he was playing with the Pirates. We always talked during the games. May the Lord have his soul in heaven because he was a beautiful person.

EG: Have you been to Roberto Clemente High School?

JC: No. Ever since Roberto had the accident I have not been in Puerto Rico.

EG: Have you been to the school here in Chicago?

JC: No. But I have gone by the school.

EG: What opinion do you have of the actions of the youth in Chicago?

JC: I think that Chicago is a big city. There are alot of opportunities depending on what you're looking for. Some people should try to look for something that would help the Latino communities that are a little down.

EG: Thank you very much. Cha-Cha has a question. How did the incident at the airport occur?

JC: I can't tell you because the lawyer told me not to discuss anything regarding that.

EG: They talk alot about your kindness. Do you have anything to add?

JC: Well, since I came here to Chicago I like to do alot of charities, go to hospitals to see the children and talk to the youth. Alot of people don't notice that. People only notice bad things that happen such as the accident at the airport. That everyone knows. No one knows that Cardenal goes to schools and talks to youth and that he signs autographs and tries to find time to work with the youth. That people don't know because it's good. They only know about the bad. All they know is about the airport.

EG: But they do say you have a good sense of humor.

JC: Thank You. I come from a poor family. When I left home my father was bringing home seven dollars a week for us to eat. Thank God I came from all the way down there and was able to bring myself up. Thank God I'm a man who now makes almost $100,000 a year playing baseball. Since I came from down there, I know what it is to be at the bottom. I know I play good. I know nothing is going to change me. I am in good condition now but at one time I went through hard times. And that's life.

CC: Very Good. Thank You.

MOVIE REVIEW

Aloha Bobby and Rose

Aloha Bobby and Rose is not the kind of movie to make long runs in downtown theatres, but it will play well in neighborhoods. Young people will see themselves in it.

The movie opens with Rose's mother drinking heavily, telling Rose not to miss "that one big chance." And that is the theme of the whole movie. Rose is about 20, has a child, and lives with her mother, working a hot dog stand. When she meets Bobby, who is a mechanic at a filling station, she tells him that she was on the "Let's Make a Deal" show and had won a trip to Hawaii. Then she traded it for what was behind the curtain. That turned out to be a tricycle.

Rose and Bobby, falling in love in the space of a few hours, decide they are going to head for Hawaii, and leave the city. But while stopping at a 7-11 store a freak accident occurs as the result of Bobby's joking about a hold up: the store attendant is killed by the store owner and Rose and Bobby are fugitives. Rose's "big chance" trip to Hawaii has to be postponed.

While on the run, they meet up with a millionaire and his wife and spend a weekend with them in Mexico, bar hopping. They become fast friends and the man offers Bobby a chance of a lifetime — a chance to really make it big in a business in Dallas.

Before they go off on this "big chance" Rose decides she wants to go back to her mother's and pick up her child. Then, with the child in the car, they stop off at a liquor store. The police spot the car with the child left alone in it, and call for more squads and they take both car and child.

Rose and Bobby hold up in a motel, but Rose can think of nothing else but her child. She goes out and tries to reach her mother, to get the child. Her mother doesn't answer. Panicked, she calls the police and tells them where their motel room is. By the time she gets close to the motel again, running in the rain, Bobby is walking out the door and the waiting police are drawing down on him. One shot and he falls dead.

Aloha is a simple movie about hot rods, hot dog stands, beer, having babies, meeting people during the day, falling in love and riding around in cars doing nothing. But it is also about a country that promises the "big chance," the "onetime golden opportunity" to everyone, where only a few ever collect. The rest of us, it seems, are just supposed to go on dreaming about something we will never have.□

When HUEY P. NEWTON, co-founder and ideologist of the Black Panther Party, disappeared in August, 1974, he left behind his INSIGHTS which embody, as Ericka Huggins has said, "a sensitivity and a humanness that make this man, in his aloneness, a friend to all people." ERICKA HUGGINS' POEMS are the telling introspective record of her own life during the years since her husband, Jon Huggins, was assassinated in Los Angeles in 1969. Since then she has also co-edited the Black Panther newspaper and is director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a model elementary school in Oakland.

INTRODUCTION BY ZENTATSU BAKER-ROSHI
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"The Badge They are Trying to Bury"

On August 8, 1973, Sergeant Stanley Robinson of the Chicago Police Department was convicted and sentenced to life in prison for murder. He was, according to the prosecution, the leader of a police "hit squad" that, for the right price, would kill anyone you wanted killed.

According to Stanley Robinson in his recently published book, *The Badge They are Trying to Bury*, he was the victim of a conspiracy to frame him and put him away. Robinson claims that he knew too much about the police murder of Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton and about federal government involvement in narcotics.

In the age of Watergate, we should be prepared to believe anything, and Robinson's book puts forth some interesting theories and allegations.

First of all, the key witness against him was one William O'Neal. O'Neal claimed to have infiltrated Robinson's group or "hit squad" and to have been present when some of the hits were made. During the trial it was revealed that this same O'Neal had infiltrated the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, on the payroll and orders of the FBI. Robinson claims that O'Neal had bragged about having drugged Fred Hampton on December 4th, 1969, and having "set up" the raid that night which ended in Hampton's murder.

Not long after the raid O'Neal left the Black Panther Party and opened a gas station financed by the FBI. O'Neal approached Robinson, offering to help him wipe out the drug dealers on the west side, offering to work as Robinson's informer. According to Robinson, O'Neal was using his filling station to deal heavily in heroin. But Robinson was threatening to reveal the planned assassination of Fred Hampton by the FBI in cooperation with State's Attorney Ed Hanrahan when the "hit squad" charges were made.

Stanley Robinson

So goes Stanley Robinson's story. But the role Robinson claims that O'Neal played in the killing of Fred Hampton has been verified in depositions taken from O'Neal and agent Roy Mitchell during the course of the civil suit the Hampton family is bringing against the city and federal government. And an independent autopsy showed that Fred Hampton had indeed been drugged the night of December 4th. Further, the extent of the conspiracy to cover up the federal government's role in the killing of Fred Hampton has been shown to have gone to the highest levels of government.

Perhaps Stanley Robinson *was* framed as part of this conspiracy to cover up one of the most brutal assassinations in this country's history.□

WHY HAVE THESE FEDERAL AGENCIES BEEN HARASSING THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND HUEY P. NEWTON?

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

which specifically targeted the Black Panther Party in its COINTELPRO program which attempted to "disrupt, misdirect, discredit, or otherwise neutralize" Black "militant" and civil rights organizations.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

which served summonses on banks to find out the names of as many Black Panther Party contributors as possible — in order to intimidate those contributors and shut off funds to the Party.

THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS (AT&F)

whose agent, J.J. Newberry, personally showed up to arrest Huey P. Newton during a supposed "barroom incident" provoked by undercover Oakland police.

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

which has spied on uncounted U.S. groups and individuals. The Black Panther Party was the principal target organization mentioned in the original New York Times article on CIA domestic surveillance.

BECAUSE THEY DON'T LIKE WHAT THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY HAS BEEN DOING!

SURVIVAL PROGRAMS

Under Huey P. Newton's leadership, the Black Panther Party has set up many "Survival Programs" to provide Black and poor people with decent food, clothing, medical care, education and other basic needs. The Black Panther Party's first survival program, the Free Breakfast for School Children Program organized in 1968, was so successful that the federal government was compelled to start its own School Breakfast Program on a national scale. Other Survival Programs organized by the Black Panther Party include:

- **FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS**
- **FREE SHOE PROGRAM**
- **FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM**
- **FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM**
- **FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS**
- **FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM**
- **FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM**
- **FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM**
- **SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH AND TESTING PROGRAMS**
- **SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM**

In 1971, the Black Panther Party began an active program of on-the-street testing for Sickle Cell Anemia, an inherited blood disease that affects primarily Black people.

PETITION

We the undersigned urge the committees of Congress investigating the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to do a thorough and complete investigation — not only of the activities of these agencies against prominent and respectable organizations — but also of the abuses suffered by minority and civil rights organizations, including the following:

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Institute of the Black World
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A CITIZENS' PEACE FORCE

continued from page 37.

An electronic net will descend on the huge urban populations. This, combined with small armies of undercover agents and aerial surveillance, will be the State's answer to rising unemployment, school dropout, and human rights agitation. The technology will of course be employed in the name of solving problems of "crime," "narcotics" and "subversion." Enormous sums of money are already earmarked for this "war on crime."

"BASIC CAR PLAN"

While the electronic lid is being screwed down tight on the ghettos of the poor, in the frightened White middle-class suburbs and urban strongholds, the "Basic Car Plan" will be put into effect.

The "Basic Car Plan" is an ominous political experiment whose laboratory is California. Under the regime of an activist right-wing governor and attorney general, local police forces in metropolitan California cities have begun to organize reactionary activity in White neighborhoods.

Using local schools, the police are holding regular meetings that involve entire families, both children and adults. Under the guise of "crime prevention" and "community relations," fear and rage is provoked and organized.

The flag ship of this movement has been the campaign to collect signatures in order to put a proposition restoring the death penalty on the (1972) ballot. This campaign was waged through every state law enforcement institution from the office of the attorney general down to the precinct station-house. Meetings advertised as providing information on how to protect property (complete with scouting activities conducted by "Policeman Bill and Policewoman Mary") were, in fact, used to promote the death penalty, attack the peace and human rights movement, and, in general, ideologize for repression. Both children and adults have been actively recruited for undercover surveillance.

SIGNAL FLASHED

When the signal is flashed, as it has been, from the White House itself down to the station-house, that "law and order" is to be the response to the rising cry for economic and social **justice**, then it is past time for the idea of a Citizens' Peace Force, armed with the Constitution and Bill of Rights, to be pitted against the idea of the Police-Industrial Complex.

What follows the war in Indo-China? The "war against crime." The Military-Industrial-University Complex is already being re-tooled not for peace but for "social control." Liberal "thinkers" at places like the Rand Corporation are working on domestic "conflict scenarios," just as a decade ago they "gamed" out the script for "counterinsurgency" in Vietnam.

A Citizens' Peace Force would, of course, save vast sums of money depending, as it would, upon local, community-based methods of person to person problem solving. The democratic dynanism, flowing from citizen responsibility and decision making, would galvanize every level of popular institutional involvement.

And, as in the equally charged issue of education, where the easily exploited tactic of "busing" begs the entire problem, citizen control would allow each ethnic group to conform to traditional, cultural and politically evolving mores, morals and values.

Citizens' Peace Control looks beyond failed liberal measures and slogans like "quota system" and "citizen review board," and beyond such reactionary tactics as "law and order" and the "Basic Car Plan."

Peace Force, in this new model, would not be a euphemism for **police** force as it is now. The **Peace** force could more economically handle the work now assigned to agencies like VISTA, and handle the problems with an incalculably better chance of success that the present neocolonial bureaucratic apparatus known as the War on Poverty.

The Peace Force would be cross-trained to respond to the variety of emergencies that constitute every day life in the poverty community. The comparison to a home guard is valid when one considers that the rat crisis alone is enough to occupy cadres year round, to say nothing of the need for universal innoculation for Sickle Cell Anemia, or voter registration, etc.

Finally, the danger in a "professional" nationalized **police** force is the same as that of a volunteer army. In both we find an elitist, racist, proto-fascist orientation and esprit.

Uneducated, unemployed, authoritarian people are attracted to the green machine or the domestic blue machine, there to be integrated into the organized violence of the state's human and technological weaponry. That is, of course, why the Nixon administration is pressing for just such a military, one that will not question the search and destroy orders from the Pentagon or inform the public about a My Lai, Kent State or a conspiracy to exterminate the Black Panther Party or the Brown Berets.

In 1792, founding father Thomas Paine said:

"Whatever the apparent cause of any riots may be, the real one is always want of happiness. It shows that something is wrong in the system of government that injures the felicity by which society is to be preserved."

America cannot have social redress in a structure of organized electronical and "legal" repression. A Citizens' Peace Force would provide a human environment for community experiment, growth, identity and responsibility, and finally an awareness of what role each must play as the Human Rights Revolution drives toward its climax.□

Letter to the Portuguese People.

continued from page 35.

little success so far, mainly because workers have taken control of the public information media. But the CIA must continue to aid - in every possible way - the efforts of "moderate" political forces to establish and maintain media outlets that the CIA can use for placing its materials.

Outside Portugal the campaign to discredit the revolution is having success. In Europe and America we see the themes clearly: "The MFA has failed to follow the will of most Portuguese as reflected in the April elections. . .The Portuguese people have sadly 'lost' their freedom with the diminishing in importance of the elected assembly...The press has 'lost' its freedom...Portugal needs 'stability' to solve its social and economic problems. . . The revolutionary leadership is inept and unable to stop the economic downturn..."

These propaganda themes are preparing the U.S. and Western public opinion for acceptance of intervention and a strong right-wing military government. These themes present the usual false dilemma: Portugal will have either capitalist democracy or cruel heartless communist dictatorship with attendant dull, austere living conditions. There has, of course, been little comparison of Portugal today with the cruelty and hardships of capitalist economics under the former fascist political system.

As in the campaign against Chile, economic warfare is the key for cutting away public support from the revolutionary leadership. By withholding credits and other assistance from bilateral and multilateral commercial lending institutions, great hardships will befall the middle and working class. Private investment credits can be frozen, trading contracts delayed and cancelled, and unemployment increased, while imperialist propaganda will place the blame on workers' demands and the government's weakness rather than on lending institutions and their deliberate policies of credit retention. The effect of these programs in Chile during the Allende administration are known to all.

Propaganda exploitation of economic hardship will thus prepare at least a limited public acceptance of a strong military government that suddenly appears to "restore national dignity, discipline, and purpose." If there is a Portuguese

Pinochet, he ought to be identified now.

INTENSIFICATION

In coming months we will probably see intensification of the CIA's operations to create fear, uncertainty, economic disruption, political division, and the appearances of chaos. Political assassinations must be expected, along with bombings that can be "attributed" to the revolutionary left. Mr. Morgan, the head of the CIA in Lisbon, learned these kinds of operations when he served in Brazil (1966-1969) and in Uruguay (1970-1973). The "death squads" that were established in those countries during the last decade must be anticipated and stopped before they flourish in Portugal...

What can be done to defeat this intervention? Clearly the revolutionary process itself can and the people's support and participation through organs of popular power is the strongest defense. Nevertheless, imperialist agents ought to be identified and exposed by using many of the CIA's own methods against them...

The Portuguese people themselves must be prepared to take the action needed to force the CIA people out of Portugal. The slogan "CIA Out" must become a reality.

The shocking U.S. military presence in Portugal could well be ended altogether. The only "advice" and "assistance" that a U.S. military group can now give in Portugal is how to make a counterrevolution.□

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